

THE TIMES Tomorrow

2,001... Spectrum gives a preview of what television will look like 20 years from now.

... a space... How Martin Luther's church is finding room to exist alongside East Germany's communism 500 years after his death.

... an odyssey... Bobby Robson names his squad for England's next European soccer championship match in Luxembourg.

Evolution Computer Horizons examines IBM's new "Peasant" and a chance to win a computer.

Revolution Richard Owen watches Russia's annual revolutionary celebrations.

Dissolution How the jewelry of death has become the latest evening fashion.

Race under way for Andropov's successor

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The power struggle in the Politburo over the successor to President Andropov has already begun, according to informed sources, with Mr Geidar Aliyev and Mr Grigoriy Romanov emerging as the front-runners.

Speculation that Mr Andropov is seriously ill swept Moscow at the weekend after his failure to appear at a Kremlin gala marking the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. Soviet officials said his unprecedented absence was due to a cold, but the illness is believed to be more serious. Sources said he had had a kidney operation.

Attention is now focused on today's military parade on Red Square. An appearance by Mr Andropov on the Lenin Mausoleum would calm speculation, but observers doubt that he will be well enough. Mr Leonid Zamyatin, a senior official, said the decision was in the hands of Mr Andropov's doctors.

Sources said the manoeuvring now taking place in the Politburo might have visible results only in the long term because Mr Andropov's illness might be prolonged, with periods of recovery. Speculation about President Brezhnev's future began with his illness six years before he died.

Mr Romanov, on the other hand, is making a strong bid and received favourable publicity when he made the keynote speech in the Kremlin on Saturday. His remarks were reported prominently in the press under photographs which clearly showed Mr Konstantin Chernenko sitting in the absent leader's place, to the right of the Chairman.

Mr Chernenko, Mr Andropov's rival a year ago and President Brezhnev's protégé, is formally second in command, but would not have Politburo support in a crisis. Observers believe Mr Viktor Grishin, the Moscow party boss, would be a possible compromise choice.

Sources said, however, that senior party leaders favoured a transition to young and vigorous leadership, with Mr Romanov and Mr Aliyev, both aged 60, and Mr Mikhail Gorbachov the leading candidates.

All have drawbacks: Mr Romanov moved from Leningrad to Moscow only last June, and no Leningrad party leader has ever made it to the top in the Kremlin; Mr Aliyev, also a newcomer (he joined the Politburo last November), is a non-Russian who comes from

Mr Romanov: Possible successor.

CBI denies censoring anti-Thatcher motions

By Edward Townsend

Suggestions that resolutions critical of the Government's industrial and economic policies have been deliberately dropped from the agenda for today's Confederation of British Industry annual conference in Glasgow were denied by CBI leaders yesterday.

The CBI says that its vetting committee had sought resolutions that allowed for a significant amount of debate. The main task of the conference, it adds, is to find out where the balance of opinion lies.

A resolution from the Wales CBI is not among the 16 selected for debate from 162 submitted. It was described by Mr Bryan Rigby, deputy director general, as representing "an extreme."

The resolution, tabled by the West Wales Committee, said: "This conference is appalled that after four years in office the Government has done little to encourage economic recovery and urges it to introduce policies to help industry by stimulating real growth."

Finance and Industry, page 15



Family affair: Damon Hill, son of the late world motor racing champion Graham Hill, receives advice from his mother Bette before making his debut at Brands Hatch yesterday. He walked back to the pits after spinning off. Photograph: Chris Cole.



Last stand at Baddawi: Mr Arafat managing to smile yesterday while one of his well-armed troops patrols the beleaguered camp in northern Lebanon.

The last retreat of Arafat's crumbling army

From Robert Fisk, Baddawi Camp, Tripoli

Mr Yasser Arafat's crumbling guerrilla army lost one of the only two Palestinian camps still in its hands and began its last retreat back into the streets of Tripoli yesterday under a constant bombardment of shell-fire and a shroud of black smoke four miles high from the encircled city's burning oil refineries.

Palestinians still loyal to Mr Arafat were dragging their heavy artillery into a banana grove in the northern suburbs to form a new perimeter front line and firing mortars from the Tripoli seaford as the Palestine Liberation Organization forces, seeking the destruction of the man who is still nominally their leader, joined Syrian troops in an indiscriminate attack on Mr Arafat's last camp at Baddawi.

As if unable to grasp the full consequences of the Palestinian civil war that is now reaching its climax, Mr Arafat himself took an almost pragmatic view of the catastrophe that is now likely to overwhelm his men.

"I have no other choice but to hold out," he said yesterday.

The human cost of his resilience was horrifyingly revealed inside Tripoli when a crowd of Palestinian men and women - some of them stunned into silence, others brawling down in grief - surrounded a refrigerated steel container lorry that had been parked in front of the Islamic Hospital.

The lorry bore the insignia of the International Red Cross and a number of young men wearing

maskers threw open the rear doors to reveal its contents. From floor to ceiling, it was packed with bodies of men, women and children - some of them obviously dead for more than two days, others bursting obscenely from the plastic bags in which they had been wrapped.

All had come from the Palestinian camp at Nahr al-Bared which Mr Arafat's men had finally abandoned under shellfire at six o'clock that morning.

A small bag was brought to the door of the vehicle and gently opened to reveal a girl with dark hair, her head crushed and split open. A woman stared at the tiny body in silence and turned away, her lips pressed together in anguish.

At the back of the crowd a middle-aged woman and her daughter. Her husband had been killed in Nahr al-Bared and they stood leaning on each other in misery, tears streaming down their faces as they waited to look into those dreadful bags.

All day, the sound of heavy shellfire rumbled through the almost deserted streets of Tripoli as Palestinian gunmen, some standing on pick-up trucks carrying anti-aircraft guns, appeared at corners and in alleyways.

The journey north of the city to Mr Arafat's collapsing front line at Baddawi is not a pleasant one, a road under constant shellfire. Yet the Guerrillas still holding out there seemed

Angry Israelis press for partition of Lebanon

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

All bridges across the Awali River in Southern Lebanon remained blocked last night by heavily-armed Israeli soldiers, as the Government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir came under pressure to make the closure permanent, and to enforce other security measures including the razing of orchards which provide cover for ambushes.

The Tyre suicide bomb attack last Friday, in which 60 people died, including 28 Israelis, has left the country in bitter mood, with many voicing support for the policy of revenge air strikes ordered by the Government on targets east of Beirut. Ministers have made plain that similar retaliation will follow any further attacks.

Both Dr Joseph Burg, the Interior Minister, and Mr Yuval Neleman, the Science Minister, have voiced support for the permanent sealing off of southern Lebanon, a move both Mr Shamir and his Defence Minister, Mr Moshe Arens, are believed to oppose.

The closure of the Awali bridges was imposed last Friday, in angry response to the Tyre bombing. It has effectively partitioned the country, causing

anger and hardship among the Lebanese population.

Although the Israeli Cabinet yesterday devoted most of its session to the Tyre disaster, a decision about the future of five passage across the Awali was postponed until later this week.

A number of contingencies are being reviewed by the Defence Ministry short of complete closure. One plan would be to prevent private Arab vehicles travelling across the Awali line, and to subject all Lebanese commercial transport to rigid control.

During a weekend visit to the Awali bridge I found Israeli tank cannon and heavy belted machine guns covering any Arab attempt to break the blockade.

The closure was accompanied by the most intensive security operation

Mr Shamir, who yesterday visited wounded Israelis in a Haifa hospital, gave a warning that anyone who committed what he called "terrorist acts" against Israel would be "chased, caught and destroyed" wherever they might be in the Middle East.

Fortifying bases, page 4

Moderates ahead in Turkish poll

By Paul Routledge, Ankara

Ankara (Reuters) - Turkey's conservative Motherland Party took an early lead in the general election yesterday.

First results put the party, led by the former economy chief, Mr Turgut Ozal, ahead of the moderately left-wing Populist Party.

A sample of more than 20,000 votes from 15 districts across the country had the right-wing Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP) of Mr Turgut Ozal, a retired general, in third position. The military government had signalled that the NDP was its preferred choice.

Analysts said the sample was from random districts which announced early figures after polls closed at 5pm local time - and they might be confounded by later results.

The analysts said, however, that the sample included results from polling stations covering a broad spectrum of the electorate, from Istanbul in the west to the eastern town of Siirt.

Of the early votes counted, 9,351 were for the Motherland Party, 6,185 for Mr Necdet Calp's Populist Party and 4,583 for the NDP.

The early results gave the Motherland Party 43.6 per cent of the vote, the Populists 28.3 per cent and the NDP 21.3 per cent.

Officials said 95 per cent of the votes were valid. Opposition groups which said the elections were undemocratic had urged people to spoil ballot papers.

Polling scenes, page 5

Unions back Kinnock style for party

By Paul Routledge, Anthony Bevins and David Felton

The Labour Party is to make a radical shift in its public style after a trade union decision at the weekend to back a new campaigning image spearheaded by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Opposition leader.

After conducting an inquest on the failure of the June election campaign, the labour movement pressure group, Trade Unions for Labour Victory (TULV), agreed to nominate four senior union leaders to the party's new Campaign Strategy Committee which meets for the first time next week.

But last night the new drive received a sharp setback when Mr Frank Chapple, leader of the electricians' union, bluntly declared that the new party leadership would not be impressive unless the policies were changed.

The TULV conference at the north London offices of Mr Clive Jenkins's union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial staffs, was called originally to find ways of halting Labour out of its latest and most critical financial crisis, and those present agreed to cooperate in restoring the cash fortunes of the party.

But the union politicians also agreed to give their support to the new policy initiative aimed at taking Labour's message out of the "intellectual hot-house" of party headquarters and back to the voters in time for local authority and European parliamentary elections next year.

The key intention behind the

strategy committee, which embraces the parliamentary party, the national executive and the unions, is to present a united front on policy to avoid the damaging public splits which exacerbated Labour's poor showing at the polls.

The terms of reference of the 16-member committee are:

- to oversee the detailed articulation of party policy within the framework agreed by the conference, and to ensure it is presented in an united, professional, imaginative and popular way as possible;
- to conduct centrally-directed nationwide campaigns;
- to use professional skills and develop media ideas for political education and to involve party members in assessing them; and
- to review priorities, management and staffing of the party's press, publicity, education and campaigning organisations to increase their efficiency and effectiveness.

The last provision clearly requires a reshuffle at Labour's Walworth Road headquarters, where there have been persistent rumours that Mr Nick Grant, the Party's director of publicity, who took up his post from a similar job with the health union Cofes, may be found another role.

The TULV executive committee meets on Wednesday to choose its representatives on the strategy committee, and it is likely that the leaders of the largest affiliated unions will pick up the nominations.

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Sheffield deaths: Man charged

South Yorkshire police said last night that a man had been charged in connection with the deaths of three members of the Laitner family at Dore, near Sheffield, last month.

The man will appear at Sheffield magistrates' court at 10.30am today. A police official refused to name him, or give details of charges.

Cuban evidence

Cuba has produced a mass of evidence to support its claim that American accusations of Havana's military involvement and intentions in Grenada were false.

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Police Bill fears

Disclosures about the way the police use their powers to stop, search and detain suspects are increasing opposition to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill.

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Missile move

The United States is planning to put forward a new proposal for reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, probably during the next few weeks.

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TV complaint

British Nuclear Fuels have complained to the Independent Broadcasting Authority about figures for cancer deaths in Seascale, Cumbria, quoted in a Yorkshire Television documentary.

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Nurses' plea

The Royal College of Nursing fears that unless nurses are represented on the new Health Services Supervisory Board their views will be overlooked.

Page 2

Flights alarm

Talks are to be held between Spanish officials and British tour operators who are alarmed at plans to cut their share of the air charter market to Spain.

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Union struggle

Unions are experiencing difficulties in organizing the fast-growing microchip sector of British industry, the Labour Research Department reports.

Page 2

Masts opposed

The BBC's plans to place 300ft high radio masts near Stratford-upon-Avon are being strongly opposed by some residents and councils.

Page 3

Opec threat

Britain is to be asked to keep North Sea oil output within the Opec quota system. If it refuses, some Opec countries could stop placing valuable trade orders with Britain.

Page 15

Liverpool win

Liverpool returned to the top of the league yesterday by beating Everton 3-0 at Anfield. Manchester United, who began the weekend leading the table, are one point behind.

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Leader page 11

Letters: On Western rescue force, from Sir Philip Goodhart, MP, farm tenancies, from Mr M. Keen, and others; pensions, from Mr S Schattmann

Leading articles: The EEC; Mrs Thatcher and Dr FitzGerald

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Beware the classroom sneaks; After Grenada, choices facing Castro; New brooms at Sotheby's; Spectrum: Watching the world end; Modern Times: Sixties survivors.

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Dublin riot heightens Irish prisons crisis

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A serious dispute over industrial relations in prisons in the Irish Republic was underway yesterday, after Saturday's riot at Mountjoy jail, Dublin.

Some seventy people were injured in the rioting, which began when 150 policemen were drafted into the prison to replace warders who had walked out in a dispute over overtime working.

The Republic's Minister for Justice, Mr Michael Noonan, yesterday accused the prison officers of irresponsibility. In turn, Mr Noonan was criticized by both the warders and by the association of Garda Sergeants and inspectors, who complained that policemen were being used as pawns in the dispute.

Extra police, equipped with riot gear, were drafted in during the riot as prisoners smashed televisions and video recorders and set a workshop on fire, and the army guarded the perimeter of the jail. None of the 475 prisoners escaped and yesterday the prison was said to be quiet.

The police and army officers were still at the prison because Mr Noonan said he could not rely on warders to carry out their duties.

"What happened was unfortunate and was brought about by irresponsible action by the Prison Officers' Association.

We cannot rely on them to give a dependable service in the prisons," he said.

By last night all of the 29 policemen hurt in the rioting and all but four of the prisoners injured had been released from hospital.

Mr Noonan, meanwhile found himself under attack from both the Prison Officers' Association and the Association of Garda Sergeants and Inspectors.

The dispute with the prison officers is over Manning levels which at the moment mean that two prison officers accompany a prisoner when he is being moved. A recent circular from

the Department of Justice gave the prison governor authority to alter this, depending on the type of prisoner being escorted. Despite an offer by the department to withdraw the circular and hold talks this week the warders went ahead with industrial action.

The association's secretary, Mr P. J. McEvoy, yesterday accused the justice department of deliberately trying to create confrontation. "There is something very wrong with the prison service. The security of the institutions have been undermined and there have been escapes. Prison officers are entitled to protection", he said.

But Mr Noonan, alleging that the officers no longer gave a dependable service, said they had walked out "at the drop of a hat" on 21 occasions since January, leaving the Government with no option but to call in the Garda and Army.

Mr Noonan said that when he next met the Prison Officers Association this week, it would not be just to discuss the overtime dispute but the running of the service. "The Government and the minister responsible run the prisons, not the prison officers", he said.

UVF demands, page 2

Leading article, page 11

TUC backs campaign Postal union asks for funds

By Our Labour Correspondent

The TUC has called on all its affiliated unions to make money available to finance selective strikes by the Post Office Engineering Union in its campaign against the Government's privatization plans for British Telecom.

Union officials predicted last night that the campaign will run for many months, perhaps even years, and it is the first time since the strikes were launched nearly two months ago that the TUC has agreed to give full backing to the campaign.

Delegates to the POEU's conference in Blackpool will today receive a copy of a letter sent by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, to all unions urging their support for the strikes through interest-free loans, or donations to the union, whose action is costing more than £300,000 a week to finance. The union is paying wages to over 2,400 telephone engineers who are either on strike or have been suspended by the management.

All POEU members are being asked to pay a levy of £1 per week to help with the cost of the action, but Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the union, said last night that the appeal to other unions by the TUC was a contingency measure in case BT stepped up disciplinary action, which is likely after the conference ends.

About 50 POEU members are faced with dismissal by BT for failing to work normally, but the management said last week that it would hold off their dismissals until after the conference, in the hope that delegates would vote for an end to the action. Mr Stanley claimed the conference this week would give "overwhelming" backing to the continuance of the action.

He said: "If any of our members are dismissed there will be a massive response from the union in terms of increased action of all kinds. We shall be making that clear to BT next week. If dismissals take place, it will mean that industrial relations in BT will be radically and irrevocably changed for as far as can be seen in the future, and make it a much more unattractive prospect for sale."

It is thought that the union's own levy on members is falling short of the union's expenditure on the campaign by as much as £200,000, and there will be emergency motions tabled for the conference calling for an increase in the levy because it is feared that the TUC appeal will not meet with a wide response.

There will also be moves made by militants for the action to be stepped up, but Mr Stanley predicted that the present policy of allowing the executive to select targets for strikes would be confirmed.

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UVF demands, page 2

Leading article, page 11

Police Bill expected to be held up by fears over misuse of powers

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Disclosures about the way the police use powers to stop and search and detain suspects are fuelling opposition to the Government's Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which has its second reading today.

Both the Labour Party and the Alliance are concerned about allegations that the Metropolitan Police misuse their stop and search powers, according to a leaked report of a study by the Policy Studies Institute.

Evidence that blacks are "over-represented" among those stopped comes in a separate Home Office study. And secret details of "monitoring by government researchers show that the Scottish police have overused new detention powers similar to those proposed in the new Bill, the Scottish Council for Civil Liberties says.

The strength of the opposition is likely to disappoint government hopes of a smooth passage for the Bill, although it takes into account amendments made to its predecessor, which fell with the general election.

Labour is enforcing a three-line whip today and although

markedly higher than those for the population as a whole.

But between 30 and 40 per cent of all arrests there resulted from stops. The Home Office Statistical Department thinks the figures for blacks may "at least partly lead to their over-representation among those arrested".

The latest issue of the *Police Review* says: "It may clear the ground... if it is admitted that the present power is, more often than not, exercised illegally. Even the most conscientious officer could never claim that each individual stopped was reasonably suspected of unlawful possession."

The *Police Review* says that draftsmanship of the highest order is needed to convert "reasonable suspicion" in the Bill into the requirement that the power be exercised in "reasonable circumstances".

Ministers will argue that the Bill proposes new safeguards. Officers proposing to make a search would have to state the reason for it. A search solely because a person was black would be unlawful and the subject of it would have a civil law remedy.

Nurses seek a voice in new NHS board

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Services Correspondent

The Royal College of Nursing is to press the Government to include the Chief Nursing Officer on the new Health Services Supervisory Board which ministers have set up in the wake of the Griffiths report on NHS management.

Nurses have reacted angrily than any other group in the National Health Service to the Griffiths plan to introduce general managers and more direct accountability into the running of the NHS, fearing that their views will be bypassed and they are angry that Mrs Anne Poole, Chief Nursing Officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, is not yet on the board.

At present its members are Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, Sir Kenneth Stowe, the Permanent Secretary, and Sir Henry Yellicote, the Chief Medical Officer, although ministers are canvassing names for non-executive members of the board and for the key job of chairman of the NHS Management Board

who will be an effective director-general of the NHS at national level.

Mr Trevor Roy, general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing, said yesterday: "Nurses make up almost half of the work force of the NHS and they are the people who have by far the closest contact with patients. It is vitally important that the views of such a large group of people who have so much contact with patients should be represented."

The college has written to Mr Fowler opposing most of the Griffiths recommendations, urging that if general managers are appointed it should only be at health authority rather than hospital level.

Mr Clay said the Griffiths plan outlined to the NHS the reorganization of the NHS in 10 years, and it was only a decade since a consensus management was introduced.

"We do not want to just throw that away," he said. "The complexity of health care delivery is very different from other forms of enterprise."

Curb on jail protest doctor

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The chairman of the Prison Medical Association, Dr P. A. Trafford, has been barred from speaking to the press after writing a letter to *The Times* complaining about hygiene in jails.

The Prison Department has brought to a head the controversy about the health crisis in overcrowded jails. The 170-member association was set up to seek improvements.

Dr Trafford, who is at Bristol Prison, wrote to *The Times* last month that prison medical officers had repeatedly drawn attention to hygiene standards in their reports "but little or no action has resulted".

He disclosed in subsequent interviews that medical staff at Bristol were disturbed by the number of prisoners who developed septic cuts because of dirty conditions and shortage of bathing facilities.

Prisoners' blood could not be collected for immediate transfusion because of the unacceptable level of hepatitis. Prisoners were not told of the problem but, in order not to lower morale, blood was still donated and then sterilized during the manufacture of blood products.

Dr Trafford was told by the Prison Department that, unlike the prison governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants or the Prison Officers' Association, which have negotiating rights, his association was not recognized.

So his holding of office gave him no special rights. The restrictions on him as a civil servant remained. He was told that this time, however, his letter would be overlooked.

The Prison Department said that Dr Trafford had been given guidance on what he could talk freely about and on those areas about which he should seek consultation.

The ban is an added frustration because the official *Prison Medical Journal*, which gave publicity to doctors' work, is no longer published.

According to a colleague, the late Dr N. Ellis, its editor, had a continual struggle to try to make the magazine independent of Home Office "supervision".

New ferry berth for Portsmouth

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Portsmouth will consolidate its position as Britain's second biggest Channel port after Dover with the opening of a new £8m ferry berth today.

It now expects to handle 1.5 million passengers this year compared with 1.5 million at Dover and about one million at Newhaven, the third biggest port.

Portsmouth's growth springs from the increasing popularity of the western channel routes to Brittany, southern France and Spain via Cherbourg, Le Havre, St Malo and Roscoff.

The new berth will be able to handle bigger ferries that it can now up to 15,000 tons compared with 5,000 tons. This signals the arrival of a big new ferry within two years on a new route to Caen, capital of Normandy, operated by Brittany Ferries.

Six killed in house explosion

Three women and three children died in an explosion which destroyed a house in Gravesend, Kent, yesterday morning.

Five of the victims, all Asians, were members of one family. The sixth was a girl staying at the house overnight. A man was seriously injured.

The basement of the house was used for manufacturing shoes. Police officers, firemen and gas board officials were last night seeking the cause of the explosion.

Investigations were continuing yesterday into two incidents in Bradford, West Yorkshire, on Saturday. Within a few hours of a bottled gas explosion at a garage which killed two men and injured 13 other people, 150 firemen fought for four hours to control a blaze at a mill and warehouse which caused millions of pounds worth of damage.

Eight people were still in hospital yesterday after a 10-vehicle pile-up, including five coaches, in thick fog on the M6 near Stafford late on Saturday night. More than 250 people spent the night at Stafford police station and 23 were taken to hospital.

Two passengers and the driver of a coach taking 53 people on a shopping trip to France were seriously injured on Saturday in a collision with an army truck near Guildford, Surrey.



Cross purposes: A member of Christian CND is removed by police after about 100 members of the group, which has been holding a conference in London, blocked Downing Street yesterday. The demonstrators, who included a Methodist minister, said they believed that civil disobedience "has become holy obedience" (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Unions struggling in microchip industry

By Paul Rontledge, Labour Editor

Trade unions are having great difficulty in organizing the fast-growing microchip sector of British industry despite the impact that new technology is having on job levels, the Labour Research Department reports today.

The extent of the challenge posed to trade unions by the introduction of new technology is documented in a survey that finds a reduction in employment prospects, particularly in offices, where micro-electronics systems are introduced.

Five case studies disclosed that in three cases jobs had already been lost and even where business was set to grow, new technology would minimize the scope for increased employment.

Organizing the workforce of the microchip companies themselves is "an uphill struggle", the department reports. The information technology workforce is outside the trade union movement in more than half of the industry.

The new companies in the microchip and software areas are almost totally unorganized and unions have faced fierce resistance to recruiting membership, often from hardened

American managements", the survey says.

"Where there has been unionisation, in companies like Immos (the state-owned British firm), it has often been on terms very different from traditional practices, with controversial no-strike clauses and the acceptance of non-union workforce representatives' involvement in bargaining procedures."

The only private sector software house that Labour Research could feature is Centreline, whose employees are members of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union.

"This union presence can largely be explained because the company is a subsidiary of the National Westminster Bank where BIFU has membership," the report adds.

In the state sector, software in the National Coal Board subsidiary Compuser, are organized by the National Union of Mineworkers, and similar arrangements apply in the Civil Service and British Telecom.

Elsewhere in the private sector, however, unions report "considerable difficulties" in organizing new technology workers.

Peers face farmland reform plea

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Agricultural Holdings Bill, described as possibly the last chance this century to arrest the decline in farm tenancies, has a second reading in the Lords tomorrow.

The Bill fulfils a long-standing commitment by the Conservative Party to legislate on the basis of a joint "package" put forward by the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners Association.

But the package has been criticized as short-sighted and self-serving. The Labour Party remains vigorously opposed to the proposal to end security of tenure on future lettings.

From across the political spectrum the Lords are being urged to adopt a wide range of amendments, as they did in the case of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, which would broaden its scope and purpose.

Fewer than 40 per cent of farmland is tenanted, compared with more than 90 per cent before the First World War. The main reason has been the tendency among owners of large estates to take farms back in hand as tenancies expire, partly because of low returns but also because it may be the last opportunity to reclaim them for two or three generations.

Institutional landowners, who include pension funds and insurance companies as well as charities and university colleges, have shown a growing predilection for appointing managers to run their farms.

The cumulative result had been to dry up the supply of farms to let, to the despair of young men and women denied the chance to get a foot on the first rung of the farming ladder.

The NFU/CLA answer, which the Bill reflects, is to abolish the three-generation security of tenure on new lettings, although existing tenancies would not be affected.

There is a widely held view, expressed in letters to *The Times*, that the Bill as it stands does not go far enough. While it may make life easier for landowners, it is said, it will do nothing to improve the supply of farmland to let.

The Tenant Farmers' Association wants more flexible provisions for retirement so that tenants will not be forced to continue into old age and ill health to prevent families being evicted.

The Treasury is known to be opposed to any further relaxation of the rules governing the payment of capital gains tax and capital transfer tax.

Letters, page 11

Battle lines drawn up for army training inquiry

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Local authorities, amenity groups and residents will strongly oppose plans for a new military training area in north Kent as a public inquiry which begins in Gravesend tomorrow.

The Ministry of Defence has recently acquired 630 acres of the North Downs around Luddestown, between the Medway towns and Maidstone. The land lies within the Green Belt and an area of outstanding natural beauty and part of it has been designated as a site of special scientific interest.

Conservationists describe the landscape as one of rolling hills, long downland valleys and wooded slopes. Although only 25 miles from London and close to other urban centres, it is notably peaceful and unspoiled.

The use of live ammunition has for the time being been excluded, but the ministry says the land, which will continue to be farmed, will be used on up to 90 days a year for dummy minelaying exercises. It will also accommodate weekend Territorial Army training exercises, accompanied by thunderclashes, blank rifle and machine gun fire and helicopters.



The Ramblers' Association, which sees the plans as a threat to the long distance Wealdway footpath, which runs right across the area, says walkers would be upset and distressed by the noise and by the presence of dozens of troops.

Country lanes will have to be widened and paths and farmtracks may have to be metalled to accommodate the extra traffic, it says. Conflicts between walkers and the military would inevitably lead to the ministry using its powers to close paths without any opportunity for objections.

Protestant terror force demands action on Ulster

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force, a Protestant terrorist organization, has demanded political movement in the province, and says, on the eve of the Anglo-Irish summit meeting, that it is prepared to deal with any "enforced and undemocratic initiative".

The UVF released pictures of new weapons, including a quantity of Swedish machine guns, which it claims to possess.

Its statement, issued in the name of the "Brigade Staff", says that the UVF recognizes the need for political movement, but this is conditional on four points being met.

These are: that there should be a ceasefire by all paramilitary groups; the Army should withdraw to barracks in Northern Ireland; there should be an acceptance in all areas of the province of a policing role for the Royal Ulster Constabulary; and the British Government should convene an all-party conference to discuss movement towards a political settlement together with discussions on a phased amnesty.

Security precautions for today's Anglo-Irish summit meeting have been increased after terrorist violence in Northern Ireland which left three policemen dead and almost 50 people injured.

When the Irish Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, meets Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Chequers, it will be in the shadow of the province's worst spate of shooting and bombings without warning this year.

The Irish National Liberation Army, whose "no warning" bomb outside a public house in Strabane, Co Tyrone, on Friday night, brought fear of massacres on the scale of its Ballykelly discotheque explosion almost a year ago, has said that similar attacks will follow.

The police are on full alert throughout the province, with increased check points, in case of further incidents by the INLA and the Provisional IRA, which admitted killing a full-time Royal Ulster Constabulary reservist only hours after bombing the Ulster Polytechnic.

Reserve Constable John McFadden, aged 55, who was married with no children, was shot by two gunmen who ambushed him as he arrived home early yesterday morning in Rasharkin, Co Antrim, after coming off duty from Ballymore police station.

He called to his wife as he tried to struggle to the door of their bungalow before collapsing to the ground. A neighbour, Mr John McNeill, who found the dying man lying against his garage door, said: "Johnny was holding his stomach with his hand. The blood was seeping out through his fingers. He just lay there moaning."

Nineteen people are still in hospital after the bomb explosion on Friday at the Ulster Polytechnic, in which two police officers died, and the blast outside the Strabane public house. The bar was Protestant-owned and was used by off-duty policemen.

Leading article, page 11

Thatcher scores less for skill

By Anthony Bevins

The Prime Minister's split with the United States over the invasion of Grenada appears to have contributed to a slump in her popularity ratings.

A Market and Opinion Research International poll, carried out for *The Sunday Times*, shows that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's score for skill in a crisis has dropped from 63 per cent to 38 per cent since the June general election.

Her rating for understanding world problems has slipped from 47 per cent to 28 per cent.

Nevertheless, the Conservatives retain a strong lead over Labour while the Labour Party, under its new leader, makes advances at the expense of the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance.

In a poll of 959 voters in 48 constituencies last Monday and Tuesday, 43 per cent backed the Conservatives; 35 per cent Labour; and 20 per cent Alliance. The election gave the Tories 43 per cent; Labour 28 per cent; and the Alliance 26 per cent.

Prime Minister in Civil List review team

The Prime Minister is to take part in a review of Civil List payments to the Queen, Whitehall sources said last night.

The Civil List payments, the state's £4.5m contribution to the cost of the Queen's official duties, has in recent years been pegged to the Government's own tight constraints on public spending.

Reviews of the payment are required at least every decade and as the last report was delivered at the end of 1974 Mrs Thatcher and the other Royal Trustees will have to complete their work within a year.

Pit strike ends

A strike which has shut down Monktonhall colliery, near Edinburg, for seven weeks ended yesterday when 350 craftsmen voted to return to work today, reversing their decision on Friday to stay out.

Hover halted

French hovercraft workers, angered at redundancy terms prevented the British cross-Channel hovercraft Swift from leaving Boulogne.

Car sales

The boom in new car registrations faltered last month and, at 134,792 sales, was only 3.7 per cent higher than last year, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said yesterday.

Overseas selling prices

Australia \$28,200	Belgium 27.80	Canada \$27.75
Denmark 10.20	France 10.20	Germany 10.20
Greenland 10.20	Italy 10.20	Japan 10.20
Malaysia 10.20	Netherlands 10.20	Spain 10.20
Sweden 10.20	Switzerland 10.20	USA \$15.50
Yugoslavia 10.20		

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Hospital story 'unfair and inaccurate'

A complaint by Croydon Health Authority that the *News of the World's* treatment of St Lawrence's Hospital, Caterham, Surrey was unfair, inaccurate and misleading, was upheld by the Press Council yesterday.

The newspaper featured a special report by Mr David Roxan, the main story of which was accompanied by pictures showing mental-ward patients "lined up like cattle for the hosedown" and "a one-minute dousing over the bath". An introductory note said these depicted horrifying facts of life for the mentally handicapped in Britain's hospitals.

The main story said that a report from the Association for the Protection of Patients and Staff exposed conditions including hosing-down, overdrugging and violence. The

pictures were taken at St Lawrence's Hospital, which was not one of the 16 hospitals named in the report, the story said.

Mr R. Hawkins, the unit administrator at St Lawrence's, complained to Mr Roxan that the pictures on which the story was based were nearly two years old; much had since changed.

The following week the newspaper ran a story headed "Hosing down horror is ended by hospital". It said that St Lawrence's had told it the practice of hosing down mental patients had stopped; the pictures were taken 20 months earlier; a bath toilet had been installed; and the number of patients in the ward had been reduced.

After Mr J. D. Hague, then health district administrator, complained that this was not the full, adequate response

sought, Mr Derek Jameson, the editor, replied that the pictures were published to draw attention to conditions in many mental hospitals, not to castigate St Lawrence's.

Mr Hague complained to the Press Council that the newspaper used "hosing horror" in telling readers a practice which had never started had stopped.

Responding for the editor, Mr Henry Douglas, the legal manager, said that the *News of the World* regretted using outdated pictures.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

Conditions in mental hospitals and wards are often a matter of serious public concern and are a proper subject for newspaper investigation and report. In this case a *News of the World* feature followed publication of a critical report by the Association for the Protection of Patients and Staff

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Councils oppose BBC plan for 300ft mast in Shakespeare Country

From Arthur Osman, Stratford-upon-Avon

The BBC's proposal to build on the outskirts of Stratford-upon-Avon 30 radio masts to improve World Service transmissions will be opposed at a public inquiry starting at Warwick tomorrow. The masts would be sited like the Eiffel Tower and most would be 30ft high.

Local objectors say that the interference from the six transmitters, each with a power of 300,000 watts, would create immense electrical difficulties over a wide area, including most of Stratford itself.

The corporation, acting as agents for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, says the station it proposes to build at Bearley, north of Stratford, will improve reception in Eastern Europe, the Middle and Far East, Africa and North and South America.

It already has 51 transmitters in Britain handling its external service broadcasting. About three years ago it proposed a similar station near Yeovilton, Somerset, but the plan was rejected after Ministry of Defence objections that it would cause interference with the local naval airfield.

There will be bitter opposition to the latest proposal from Warwickshire County Council, Stratford Council, many residents and the well-organized Stratford Transmitter Opposition Group (Stog).

The BBC has said that any difficulty can be overcome. But opponents intend to call evidence to show that the station would cause gross interference to such domestic electrical appliances as television sets, radio, stereo and video.

Evidence will also be called from people who live near the Daventry transmitter station, where in the past year there have been 250 complaints about interference.

One objector said that airline pilots had reported when flying over Daventry that they picked up the World Service. It was feared that the new station could interfere with the approach to Birmingham airport 20 miles away.

It was not known yesterday whether Mr Douglas Muggidge, managing director of BBC external services, would give evidence. In April he wrote in the BBC's publication, *Aerial*, about the "romance" of radio transmitters. He said he lived within sight of the masts at Crowborough, East Sussex, and he found the environmental objections to the Bearley site as "difficult to understand".

when planning permission was not required. They are no longer needed because of the vast increase in the use of satellites.

The Royal Shakespeare Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon will also be an objector and intends to present its case during the second week of the hearing.

The theatre has carried out research and says there could be a real danger of World Service programmes being relayed through the theatre's loud-speaker system. It also relies on a computer data system for accounts, tickets and mailing, which it says could be affected.

The Bearley site is on the wartime airfield of Snitterfield, which was transferred to the General Post Office in 1949. Three relatively small receiving masts were subsequently built

for the programme in a form he had not seen before.

The health authority had given the programme makers cancer statistics for the whole of the county which showed a low incidence of cancer overall in West Cumbria. Dr Terrell was presented with figures for Seascale alone showing that deaths among children from leukemia were as much as 10 times the national average.

He said: "We have asked the company for the exact details of these figures. I am not saying they are necessarily wrong but their source was not clear and so far they have not produced them for us."

The health authority has begun an urgent study of the level of deaths from cancer in the communities.

Dr Peter Tiplady, community medicine officer in East Cumbria, who is helping the inquiry, said yesterday: "There is no argument that the background radiation levels in West Cumbria have increased, but it stretches credulity to suggest that this has caused a tenfold increase in leukaemia among children."

"I do not dispute the figures but I doubt the interpretation put on them. The record of cancer throughout the district is on the whole 10 per cent lower than the national average and there may be pockets where incidence is higher or lower than the average. But it would be wrong automatically to suggest that this is the fault of Seascale."

The details of analysis of local death statistics will be made available to Sir Douglas Black, who will head the inquiry into the allegations made in the programme. The inquiry was ordered last week by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Health and Social Services.

The nuclear industry is concerned that the figures for deaths from cancer given in the programme were taken out of context and that no other cause, except the nuclear industry at Sellafield, was considered. Dr John Terrell, district medical officer for West Cumbria Health Authority, said that data was put to him in his interview



Gardener's world: Mrs Jennifer Adams, new superintendent of the central royal parks in London, at ease in Hyde Park, where she has a tied cottage. (Photograph: John Voos).

Hailsham backs 'just' Divorce Bill

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, yesterday dismissed criticism that the Government's new Divorce Bill attacked the institution of marriage and would lead to a dramatic change in maintenance payments for divorced women.

The Bill published on Wednesday, would allow divorce on grounds of irretrievable breakdown of a marriage after one year, as opposed to three years, and would end the divorced woman's right to lifelong maintenance.

Lord Hailsham, speaking on London Weekend Television's *Credo* programme yesterday, said it had one purpose: "Justice. Justice, tempered with mercy and compassion."

He said: "What we are doing in this Bill is to substitute an absolute bar of one year for a discretionary bar, which can't be made to work, of three years."

The Bill's maintenance provisions would give courts greater flexibility in divorce cases, he said. There would also probably be a change in judgments in marginal cases, where, for example, there had been an irretrievable breakdown in a childless marriage after a matter of months, or where there were ample capital means to finance a complete settlement and a "clean break".

But he added: "The ordinary case of marriage which breaks down after years, with young children; I don't think it will make the slightest difference to what order the courts make."

Asked about the provision to end maintenance of former wives, he said the Bill was designed to protect both former husbands and former wives from harassment.

Floating protest on milk

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

A 20ft high inflatable model of a milk bottle will be towed up the Thames from St Katharine's Dock to Lambeth Pier on a campaign to publicize the threat to doorstep deliveries.

The campaign is being sponsored by the Glass Manufacturers' Federation, whose members produce 500 million milk bottles a year. Like the Milk Marketing Board and the Dairy Trade Federation, it feels its interests are threatened by the sale of cur-price imported milk in supermarkets.

From November 16 the Government has agreed to comply with an EEC ruling that the ban on imports is contrary to Community rules and must be ended. The industry claims that this will gradually erode the viability of the doorstep delivery service which provides an important community link for the handicapped, the sick and the elderly.

But consumer groups claim that the image of the milkman as a sort of social worker is being promoted to protect the industry's monopoly. Mr David Curry, chairman of the European Parliament's agriculture committee, said at the weekend: "Housewives should ask themselves whether they want milk to be cheap or to be delivered."

A meeting of the society last week accepted a motion proposed by Mr Tanna. It called on the society's council to organize a campaign to convince the nation and Parliament that the increase in influence and ownership of the profession by purely financial and commercial institutions was not in the best interests of health and patient care.

Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under Secretary for Consumer Affairs, has said he recognizes that the growth of supermarket chains, and in particular their ability to negotiate large discounts from manufacturers, could pose threats for independent people and nursing mothers.

Chemists fight big shops

By Kenneth Gosling

Fears for the future of the small chemist's shop are behind a campaign which may lead to a ballot being taken of the 33,400 members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The threat, according to Mr Ashwin Tanna, a south London chemist, whose customers signed a 1,400 name petition, is from supermarket chains setting up pharmacy counters for the sale of medicines.

He believes the development could cause hardship to the independents and their customers, particularly elderly people and nursing mothers.

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NHS charge for private use of blood

Private hospitals are to be made to pay the National Health Service for the cost of providing blood for operations (Our Health Service Correspondent writes).

Ministers are expected to announce a handling charge after calculations that the growing demand for blood from private hospitals is costing the NHS more than £600,000 a year.

The charge will cover the costs of collection, storage, processing and administration. Health figures, more than 32,000 pints of blood were provided to the private sector last year at a cost calculated to be between £18 and £20 a pint.

The blood itself, however, will still be provided free because ministers are anxious to preserve the principle of free donation and provision of blood supplies.

Fight to prevent forest oil search

Ashdown Preservation Society is hoping David Bellamy, the television botanist will help it in its fight to stop boreholes for oil being sunk in Ashdown Forest, East Sussex.

Two oil exploration companies, Voyager and Conoco, have been granted Department of Energy licences to drill for oil in the forest but still need county council planning permission.

Crash jet found

Royal Air Force teams yesterday recovered the wreckage of the £16m Tornado jet which crashed in the sea off north Norfolk last month, killing the pilot. A board of inquiry will examine the wreckage today.

Tory choice

Cumbria Conservatives have selected Mrs Sheila Faith, aged 55, a former MP, as their prospective candidate for the elections to the European Parliament in June. The present MEP, Mrs Elaine Kallett-Bowman, is not standing again.

Looking for dirt

Six unemployed men from the Manpower Services Commission have been given the job of clearing Grimby in Humberside of graffiti. Mr Neil Chandler, of Grimby Council, is appealing for ratepayers to get in touch and tell him where to send his cleaners.

Cumbria cancer figures disputed

By Ronald Farr

Officials from the Department of Health and community medicine specialists in Cumbria meet today to begin the inquiry into allegations about danger to health from the nuclear processing plant at Sellafield, formerly Windscale, in Cumbria.

A Yorkshire Television documentary programme shown last week gave alarming detail about the death rate among children from leukemia at Seascale, a village near the plant, and about pollution by radioactive material on the Cumbria coast.

British Nuclear Fuels have complained to the Independent Broadcasting Authority about the programme, which also highlighted the fact that house dust in homes in Seascale contained plutonium and that animals on a farm adjacent to the plant have been born deformed and with cancers.

The details of analysis of local death statistics will be made available to Sir Douglas Black, who will head the inquiry into the allegations made in the programme. The inquiry was ordered last week by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Health and Social Services.

The nuclear industry is concerned that the figures for deaths from cancer given in the programme were taken out of context and that no other cause, except the nuclear industry at Sellafield, was considered. Dr John Terrell, district medical officer for West Cumbria Health Authority, said that data was put to him in his interview

Family wins campaign to reverse passport ruling

The Home Office has granted British citizenship to a baby born in Canada and now living in the United States, after a lengthy campaign by the child's family to reverse a previous government decision.

The case arose because the child's father and grandfather were both living abroad when their respective sons were born.

The grandfather, Mr Kenneth Gault, now aged 53, was serving in the RAF in Bulawayo, in what was then Southern Rhodesia, for three years when his son Mervyn was born.

Mr Mervyn Gault, now aged 31, and a design engineer living in Atlanta, Georgia, was automatically entitled to British citizenship. He was living in Canada when his son Matthew, the child involved in the citizenship dispute, was born, and was subsequently informed

Ronay hails hotels renaissance

By a Staff Reporter

Food served on European airlines is criticized as unworthy of even a modest recommendation in the latest report from Mr Egon Ronay's long-suffering inspectorate. But the development of higher quality catering in British hotels is greeted with the comment: "The handwagon to luxury is well under way."

The report says that the "dramatic changes" in the hotel trade, especially improved catering for businessmen and women, together with two-tier grades of accommodation represent a "sharpening of competition through better quality", which bodes well for Britain's future in the tourist market.

Not everything meets with the guide's approval. Hotel corridors with few exceptions, present a disgraceful picture.

Something should be done about the complete disregard for appearances. On leaving one's room, one should not have to negotiate mountains of dirty linen and off-putting breakfast remains on trays left all over the place.

"And why is it that coffee and tea are downright undrinkable in most hotels?", Mr Ronay asks. Poor cheese trays and poor quality bread in restaurants are also criticized.

The Dorchester Hotel, whose grill room is declared Restaurant of the Year, emerges as top rated hotel in London, two points clear of the Berkeley, Claridge's, Connaught, the Inn on the Park and the Ritz.

The Hotel of the Year is Cromlix House, Dunblane, Scotland, a lovely preserved Victorian family mansion in a setting of 5,000 acres.

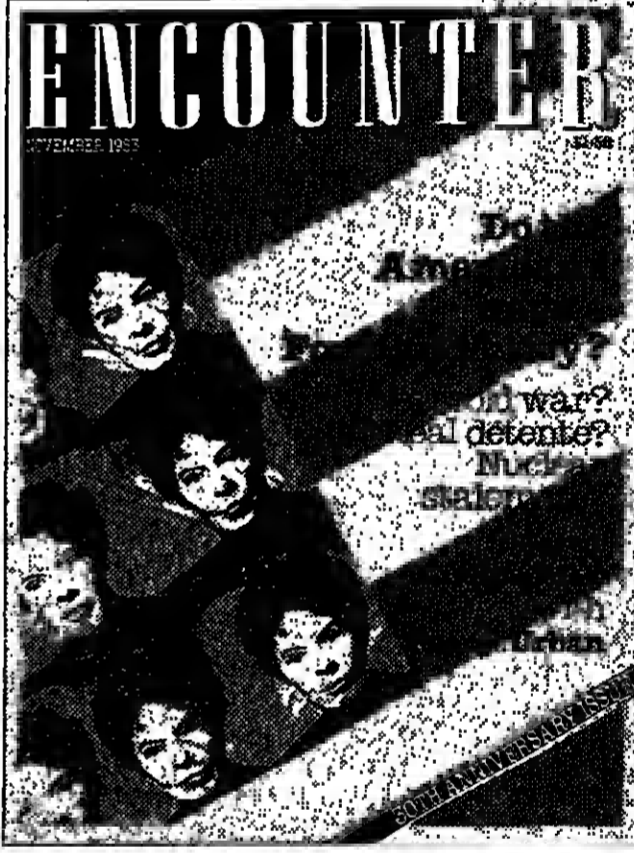
Only two restaurants (Tante Claire in London and the Waterside Inn at Bray, Berkshire) receive three-star ratings, while 13 get two stars.

Air travel, however, is heavily criticized. "Don't touch economy flights", the book says bluntly.

Egon Ronay's *Lucas Guide 1984 to Hotels, Restaurants and Inns*, Mitchell Beazley, £7.50.

'The predicament of women is that it is hard... to get outside the cultural frame in which you are born'

(Encounter, P.74, Nov. '83)



'I find the Miss Wet T-shirt competition... much more acceptable'

(Disco and Club, P.16, Nov. '83)

List of best novels creates uproar

By David Hewson

The latest attempt to persuade the British public to read and buy more novels was launched yesterday, to uproar from the artistic community.

The publishing handwagon will be rolled out in the nation's bookshops next February with a three-week campaign under the banner, "Best Novels of Our Time".

But whose best novels? Not those of the writer Anthony Burgess, who has described the choice as "execrable", and whose works did not feature on the list. Claire Tomalin, literary editor of *The Sunday Times* was equally sceptical about the final choice of the three judges.

Elizabeth Dr Richard Hoggart, the academic Dr Peter Parker, the former chairman of British Rail.

Miss Tomalin questioned the selection of Iris Murdoch's *The Sea, The Sea*, when the writer's *The Black Prince* and *The Bell* were both more elegant and more convincing - in fact better - books. She also criticizes

the inclusion of *Take a Girl Like You*, by Kingsley Amis: "A fine novel but a small-scale one". Mr Amis said that the list was much better than might have been expected, and gave it his "highly qualified approval".

The Book Marketing Council hopes that the promotion will sell a million books when it is unveiled in the high street. Only novels published since 1945 and not part of an

Vets expected to end tendon 'firing'

By John Young

The Council of the British Veterinary Association (BVA) is expected to recommend at a meeting later this month that "firing" as a means of treating tendon injuries in horses, be discontinued.

Firing is the application of a hot iron to the skin or its introduction into the tissues.

Last month the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons deplored the practice and urged its discontinuation. It noted "with great interest" a recent report by Professor I. Silver to the Horserace Betting Levy Board, which stated that "line firing does not improve tendon healing and, if it has any effect tends to be deleterious".

A leading article in the current issue of *The Veterinary Record*, the BVA journal, suggests that, if the association's council also decides there is a justification for its continued use, it is unlikely to survive for long.

WHSMITH

Team photo time for British peacekeepers



Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ferguson, commander of the British contingent in Lebanon, with his 117 men, who include seven US observers.

After the suicide bombings

Israeli troops work on Sabbath to fortify bases

From Christopher Walker, Sidon

The most ironic sight was outside the field in Tyre which had contained three substantial Israeli-occupied buildings and where concrete blocks which had been ineffectively piled in a heap on Friday and severely dented the morale of the largest army in the Middle East.

"The mood of the men is the same as the mood in all of Israel after a catastrophe like that - it is bad", Lieutenant-Colonel Ahron Golan, the Army's chief spokesman in Sidon, said. "But the State of Israel has its reasons to be in Lebanon, and until they are achieved we are going to stay."

A young paratrooper was blunter in comments expressed as his eyes darted disconcertingly towards a banana grove which appeared custom-grown for guerrilla warfare. "I hate this place," he said. "But if we do not stay and fight, who else is going to come and protect Israel from the terrorists?"

Israeli-held territory is now under increasingly harsh control, including a ban on all inter-urban travel. Giant bulldozers worked through the Sabbath to erect earthworks and cumbersome concrete chicanes to minimize the damage a further suicide mission could cause.

Every conceivable type of material was being used to fortify bases which have suddenly disappeared from view behind 20ft walls of earth. As well as sandbags and barbed wire, a tracked vehicle now blocks the front entrance of each base and is moved only after the most rigorous inspection of credentials.

The impression given is no longer of a jaunty occupier, but of an army under siege from an enemy regarded as so fanatical as to be beyond the measure of conventional strategic planning.

Since Friday, the 800,000 Arabs now living under Israeli domination in southern Lebanon got their first taste of partition when the Army sealed off all bridges across the Awali River and threatened to shoot anyone trying to breach the new dividing line.

Although senior officers maintained the move was a security rather than a political measure, a number of influen-

tial Cabinet ministers are pressing for it to become permanent. "Whatever happens, it does not hurt to let the people know what can be done," one soldier said.

Here at the main bridge just North of Sidon, a port-city with 250,000 inhabitants, the Israeli threat was reinforced by the presence of a Cootourion tank with its heavy gun pointing straight at the hundreds of Lebanese stranded forlornly on the other side of the waterway.

The bridge was blocked by at least 20 lumps of concrete of the type normally used as tank traps. The new security arrangement, which had a look of permanence, was manned jointly by Israeli troops and men from the militia of Major Sead Haddad.

Inevitably, Israel's tough action prompted angry Lebanese citizens to make comparisons with the Berlin Wall.

A final Israeli decision on the status of the Awali line will have to take into account the fertile breeding ground for armed resistance which partition might encourage among those Lebanese now living under Israeli occupation.

Egypt tries to rally support for Arafat

From Robert Holloway, Cairo

Egypt said yesterday that it was trying to rally as much support as it could for Mr Yasser Arafat, the embattled PLO leader, but Foreign Ministry officials in Cairo denied reports for the second time in a week that Egypt was supplying arms to pro-Arafat forces besieged by Syrian-backed Palestinians in Lebanon.

Speaking after he opened Parliament here, President Mubarak described Mr Arafat as the most moderate of the Palestinian leaders, and said: "I do not believe that a change of leadership would have the slightest impact on the Palestinian issue. In fact, it would complicate it."

Egypt was "trying to rally maximum support among friends and neighbours" for Mr Arafat and his partisans. On Saturday the Egyptian leader had said that the "loss of the PLO would mean the end of the Palestinian cause."

Foreign Ministry officials decided that support included material supplies. Earlier reports from Tripoli in northern Lebanon said that a ship flying the Egyptian flag had come under fire while unloading arms for pro-Arafat forces.

Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, nevertheless implicitly endorsed Mr Arafat's claim that he and his supporters were under attack from Syria and Libya.

"We think that Mr Arafat is in a position to confirm or deny which forces are in place," he said. "We support Mr Arafat's legitimacy."

Despite the gravity of his warnings about events in Lebanon, Mr Mubarak devoted only 20 minutes of his hour-and-three-quarters address to the People's Assembly to foreign policy.

The most serious threat facing Egypt, he declared was its "frighteningly high" birth rate.

Iran toll put at 73

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran said 73 people were known to have been killed and more than 550 injured in Iraqi missile and air attacks on four towns deep in its territory.

Saturday's attacks were on Behbahan, Masjed Suleyman and Andimeshk in western Iran, while Nahavand, 140 miles from the Iraqi border, was hit by an air strike, the radio said.

radio reported. "Make sure not even one bullet is fired at Iraqi towns," he said in a speech yesterday.

Saturday's attacks were on Behbahan, Masjed Suleyman and Andimeshk in western Iran, while Nahavand, 140 miles from the Iraqi border, was hit by an air strike, the radio said.

Reagan prepares new reply to missile offer by Andropov

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Reagan Administration is planning to put forward a new proposal for reducing medium-range missiles in Europe, probably during the next few weeks.

The proposal will be a response to the offer made by President Andropov at the end of last month to reduce its medium-range missile force in Soviet Europe to 140 if Nato cancels plans to go ahead with the deployment of 572 Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles.

It will also be an attempt by Washington to regain the initiative in the propaganda war being waged by the two superpowers to win over the West European public.

America's image in Europe has taken a battering since last month's invasion of Grenada. The new American offer, details of which are still being completed, will be discussed by Mr Kenneth Dorn, the Deputy Secretary of State, who arrived in London yesterday at the beginning of a hastily-arranged five-nation European tour.

It is expected to be presented to a meeting of Nato's special consultative group on intermediate range nuclear (INF) forces in Rome on Thursday.

According to reliable sources, the proposal which Mr Paul Witze, the American INF negotiator, is expected to his Soviet counterpart if it is approved at the Nato meeting will look something like this:

- A ceiling of 600 missile warheads worldwide on no more than 200 missile launchers, only half of both totals to be deployed by each side within range of Europe;
- Of the total of launchers the US would be permitted to have in Western Europe, only 36 would be Pershing 2s and the rest would be Cruise. The Russians are particularly frightened by the Pershing 2 which can reach their targets in the Soviet Union in less than eight minutes;
- The US would agree not to deploy its allotment of 300 warheads in Asia unless a significant change in the military balance occurs there.

This proposal is a refinement of the most recent INF offer which President Reagan outlined during a speech to the United Nations General Assembly at the end of September. Its main novelty is that for the first time the US would be proposing specific numbers of missiles to be held by both sides.

Hitherto the US was said it would accept any figures between zero and 450 missile warheads so long as there is equality on both sides. At present the Soviet Union has more than 1,000 warheads deployed on more than 350 SS20 missiles, while the US has no equivalent land-based systems.



Geoffrey Smith

Washington

The entry of the Rev Jesse Jackson into the race may prove to be one of the seminal events of the next American presidential election. It has caused anxiety both to other Democrats and to the Republicans, and the answers to the questions it poses will do much to determine who is the next occupant of the White House.

It will not be Mr Jackson. The United States is not ready for a black President. He stands a chance of being elected or even of being the Democratic nominee. He is a disturbing factor, not a potential winner.

The person who will suffer the most immediate disturbance is Mr Walter Mondale. The Mondale campaign has made considerable progress in recent months. There is - or at least was until Mr Jackson made his announcement last Thursday - a greater air of confidence in his camp than when I was last here in June. His superior organization has been telling, and he has been drawing away from his only serious rival for the Democratic nomination, Senator John Glenn.

But as the more liberal candidate of the two, Mr Mondale appeals more than Mr Glenn to black voters. So he will correspondingly have the more of a significant proportion of the black electorate supports a black candidate in key primaries.

This could be critical to Mr Mondale's chances in a number of southern states and possibly in such northern ones as Illinois where blacks have already had a major political impact. Already there are black mayors of such cities, north and south, as Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Atlanta and New Orleans.

Mr Jackson could damage Mr Mondale without himself winning a single primary. He could let Mr Glenn in to take a number of critical early primaries simply by drawing off enough black votes that would otherwise have gone to Mr Mondale.

So the first impact of the Jackson candidacy is to raise a new question mark over who will be the Democratic nominee. Even if Mr Mondale manages to beat off this threat, that will not be the end of Mr Jackson's potential influence on next Year's election.

Whoever is the Democratic candidate will need to get large number of black voters to the polls in the presidential election itself next November. Mr Jackson's candidacy is expected to be helpful to the Democrats in persuading more blacks to register early in the year so as to be able to vote for a black candidate in the primaries.

Unless a person has taken the trouble to register some time beforehand, it is impossible to vote in an American election; and a smaller proportion of blacks are registered than whites.

In a number of states, especially in the south, a larger turn-out of black voters could bring the result in favour of the Democrats. To get that support will be not need to do some kind of deal, in terms either of position or of influence, with Mr Jackson?

Yet if too obvious a deal is done, many white voters will be appalled. So after the nomination is won, the handling of Mr Jackson will present a delicate test of judgment for the victorious candidate.

How Mr Jackson decides to play his hand then may be critical. There is always the remote possibility that, having tested the excitement of the campaign trail, he might run in November as a third party candidate. If he did so, he would make a Republican victory virtually certain.

But if he were able to bring out the black vote in large numbers he might be able to turn the election for the Democrats. The Republicans are well aware of this. They do not by any means regard the emergence of Mr Jackson as an unmixed blessing.

One of the vulnerable points of the Republicans as a party, and especially of this Administration, is their lack of appeal for blacks. Republican strategists are hoping therefore that Mr Jackson will not arouse black political consciousness too much. He is the misguided missile of the coming campaign: nobody can be sure on whom he will explode.

Propaganda chief admits his error

From David Bonavia, Peking

Mr Zhou Yang, China's top literary bureaucrat, has made a public self-criticism for not properly emphasizing the danger of some Western ideas.

Mr Zhou, who is head of the party-sponsored Federation of Literary and Art Circles, was quoted in the press as saying he should have been more critical of the recent "alienation" movement among Chinese intellectuals and educated young people. He had failed to combat what was nowadays called spiritual pollution - modern Western culture.

The media has been buzzing with denunciations of the alienation movement, whose adherents have said in published articles that even in a socialist society man may feel alienated, just as Marx said the workers felt under a capitalist system.

Mr Zhou has spearheaded most political-literary campaigns since the early 1940s and was himself disgraced in the Cultural Revolution.

50,000 join ETA march in Bilbao

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

More than 50,000 Basques staged a silent march through the centre of Bilbao on Saturday night, responding to a call by the extreme left-wing Basque nationalist "Popular Unity" coalition which publicly defends the ETA separatist organization.

The military wing of the ETA yesterday claimed responsibility for the killing of a 37-year-old unemployed worker by two young gunmen near San Sebastian.

The size of Saturday's turnout was a surprise and a warning to the Government in Madrid, which last week announced "exceptional measures" in an intensified fight against the ETA.

Called ostensibly in defence of the Basque flag, it was also an answer to the 100,000-strong Basque crowds which had demonstrated against the ETA in Bilbao a fortnight earlier.

The British Army's frustrating experience in Ulster was cited by Lieutenant-General José Saez de Santamaría, the new chief of Spain's Civil Guard yesterday when he opposed deploying the Army against the Basque terrorists.

"Let us be realistic. Against whom are we going to employ the Army?" he asked in a newspaper interview. "Comparison with Britain is eloquent enough. The real problem is to isolate the terrorists from the rest of society."

Pope describes Luther's merits

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Pope has called for a fresh and deeper study on the background of the Reformation and particularly of the heritage left by the German heretic whom he politely describes as "Dr Martin Luther from Eisleben".

The proposal for a new evaluation of Luther and the Reformation is contained in a letter dated October 31 from the Pope to Cardinal Willembrands, head of the Vatican's Secretariat for Christian Unity.

The cardinal will be present on Thursday at the celebration in Eisleben of the 500th anniversary of Luther's birth. The Pope is due to be present at a Lutheran service in Rome next month when he is expected to preach the sermon.

His letter is historic to the extent that it accepts Luther's "profound religious feeling" and speaks of him as "driven with burning passion by the examination of internal salvation". The Pope added in his letter published on Saturday: "The break in the unity of the church cannot be reduced to the lack of comprehension on the part of the authorities of the Catholic Church, nor solely to Luther's lack of understanding of true Catholicism, even if both factors played a role."

The letter avoids mention of the excommunication pronounced against Luther by Pope Leo X. It is seen to be comparable to Pope John Paul's public pronouncement on the personal integrity of Galileo, which again did not touch on doctrinal questions or on the behaviour of Rome at the time.

At the end of September an American joint commission of Lutherans and Catholics delivered a report which showed remarkable convergence on the teachings which 462 years ago were the subject of the great dispute between Luther and Rome.

In Italy the small Protestant minority has welcomed the Pope's statement while drawing attention to its limitations.

Professor Bruno Cursanti, who teaches biblical theology at the Waldensian Faculty in Rome, sees "a certain contradiction between a document such as this and other statements, and above all acts of authority by the Catholic Church."

Brisbane defeat seen as victory

Melbourne-Mr Don Cameron retained the Brisbane seat of Moreton in Saturday's by-election with 52 per cent of the vote against Mrs Barbara Robson's 47 per cent for Labour (Tony Duboudin writes).

The swing of only 1 per cent against the federal Government was hailed by Mr Bob Hawke, the Labour Prime Minister, as itself a victory.

Divers killed

Stavanger (Reuters) - Three British divers killed with two Norwegians on Saturday when their diving bell in the Frigg oilfield suffered a decompression failure were Edwin Arthur Coward, aged 35, of Southsea, Hants, Roy Peter Lucas, 38, no permanent address and William Brown Cranmond, 32, of Dalgety Bay, Fife.

Disabled Soviet submarine on tow for Cuba

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

A Soviet tug has begun towing a disabled Soviet nuclear-powered submarine towards Cuba from the point, about 470 miles off the South Carolina coast, where it was stranded.

Pentagon officials said the Victor 3-class submarine was taken in tow on Saturday morning and the two were going south. The 6,000-ton boat, which has a crew of 90, was spotted, wallowing on the surface, by US Navy aircraft on Wednesday.

It is being towed by the salvage tug Aldan, which went to its rescue from its base in Havana. Navy officials said the submarine seemed to be having mechanical trouble. It had not issued any distress call on international emergency frequencies.

Kohl under pressure on two fronts in Delhi

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Chancellor Kohl of West Germany stopped overnight in Delhi at the urgent request of the Indian Government and found himself pressed on two fronts. He was required to defend the West German attitude to the stationing of American missiles in Europe and asked for help on economic development funds.

Dr Kohl, who was returning from a visit to Japan and Indonesia had a meeting with Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, yesterday morning and then had lunch with her before flying back to Bonn.

He was called on by Indian journalists to defend his attitude to the stationing of cruise missiles. The subject came up again during lunch and had already been discussed by officials from each side during the morning session.

Dr Kohl pointed out that there were at present no land-based intermediate-range American missiles in Europe, while "at this very moment there are many hundreds of Soviet SS20 missiles which are targeted on us."

He insisted that West Germany wanted the Geneva talks to be successful and complained that there had been no Soviet response to American proposals - "good proposals, which were discussed with us" - and said that the missiles would certainly be deployed in the absence of a specific deal from the Russians.

But he added that this would not necessarily mean the end of negotiations. "I am firmly convinced that even after deployment negotiations will be resumed", he said.

The German visitors were also begged to use their leadership in Europe to ensure urgent replenishment of funds for the International Development Association.



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MENCAP

The Grenada debate

Evidence grows to back Cuba's denial of military aggression

Under the arc lights illuminating the tarmac at Jose Marti Airport, Señor Raul Castro turned to the milling representatives of the Western media and threw an arm out to indicate the line of fatigued middle-aged men in jeans and T-shirts descending the steps of an Ilyushin airliner into the embrace of his brother, the Cuban President. "These are what Reagan calls soldiers", he said.

Cuba's eternal deputy had found an apt expression for the grim satisfaction with which his country feels it has proved the American President wrong in his estimates of the Cuban presence and intentions on Grenada.

No one expected, of course, that the returning Cubans would say they fired the first shots, or that they had prepared arms caches for just such an opportunity, or that they would have welcomed the chance to hop on to the first C130 transport aircraft heading back to Miami. Those who went to talk to them were uncomfortably aware the evacuees has spent several hours in secluded debriefing between their landings and their meetings with the press.

The consensus here, never-

theless, is that the Cubans are telling a straight tale.

They speak of how they saw the 82nd Airborne Division parachuting down on to the Point Salines runway, believing that the US forces had arrived simply to rescue and evacuate the American medical students on the island. With instructions not to fire unless they were attacked, the Cubans were given rifles and ammunition, took up positions around their huts and in the surrounding hills, and watched while the Americans did the same.

They say that very quickly the Americans opened fire. The Cubans returned it immediately. Thereafter, naturally enough, the accounts diverge.

But many of the Cubans make a single forceful point. If they had intended to be the aggressors, they would have shot a great number of the first wave of US troops as they dangled from their parachutes in the sky. Their positions would have been chosen with that in mind, and they would have made a better job of holding off the invasion.

If, too, their supply of arms and ammunition had been of the dimensions described by President Reagan, the fighting would have been greatly pro-

longed and the American casualties far higher.

There are uniform omissions in their stories, the result probably of those debriefings. None of them will say, for example, specifically where their rifles came from, or who handed them out. The official line is that Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister murdered before the invasion, provided the guns.

LONDON: According to Radio Havana, which is monitored by the BBC, the number of Cubans in Grenada at the time of the US invasion was 784 of whom 44 were women (Our Foreign Staff writes).

It described 43 as helpers from the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of whom only 23 were officers, the remainder being translators and service personnel. There were 637 construction workers and a number of other civilian "helpers".

A further 12 Cubans were the crew and guards of an An26 aircraft at Pears airport the day before the invasion plus two passengers - a colonel and a central committee member - and 18 diplomatic mission personnel including women and children.



Compulsory voting: Anatolians lining up to cast their votes yesterday at a station in the Ankara suburb of Altindag.

Little enthusiasm as Turks go to the polls

From Edward Mortimer, Ankara

Turks turned out to force yesterday to elect their first parliament under the new constitution, adopted by their referendum a year ago. But the high turnout did not reflect any noticeable public enthusiasm.

For the first time in Turkish history, voting was compulsory. The penalty for not voting was a fine. Otherwise, many would have stayed at home rather than accept the artificially narrow choice of parties and candidates offered by the military regime.

Although polls closed at 5pm local time, first results were not expected until after midnight, and a clear trend may not be established until this morning.

The parties and the circumstances are so different from those of the last election, in 1977, that there is no statistical basis for predicting the overall outcome from early results.

Mr Bulent Ecevit, the left-of-centre former Prime Minister, is in Britain attending a conference on terrorism and thus

avoided having to vote.

His former conservative rival, Mr Suleyman Demirel, did vote, but told a Turkish journalist: "Unfortunately I cannot say 'Let it be for the good of the country'."

Both these former leaders and the entire pre-1980 political elite were banned from politics for 10 years under the terms of last year's referendum.

Other would-be leaders were prevented from participating in the election by the military

regime's extensive use of the veto on both candidates and parties. Most of these have discreetly urged their followers to spoil their ballot papers by voting for all three of the parties that are competing.

Many voters who oppose the regime did this, but others, fearing that spoil papers would not be counted, decided to vote for the Motherland Party, led by Mr Turgut Ozal, and considered the most independent of the three.

Observers here believe that another obstacle to negotiations is the success of a guerrilla offensive that began on September 3. Military sources say there have been nearly a thousand troop casualties, dead or wounded; guerrillas have taken and then abandoned more than 60 towns and captured enough weapons from the Army to suggest that they may not need to be supplied from Nicaragua.

Reagan aide shunned by Salvador guerrillas

From John Carlin, San Salvador

A visit to El Salvador by Mr Richard Stooce, President Reagan's special Central American envoy, has served only to highlight the breakdown of peace efforts here at a time when the rebels are taking the initiative in the country's four-year civil war.

After meeting President Alvaro Magaña on Saturday, Mr Stooce said that the impediment to negotiation was "the intransigence of the guerrillas, who refused to dialogue on the democratic process and elections."

The guerrillas have made it clear for a long time that they will not participate in elections until they have consolidated a share of power in a provisional government.

The Reagan Administration says that power-sharing before elections would set the dangerous international precedent of allowing the guerrillas "to shoot their way into power".

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Conflicting views on early poll

From Trevor Fishlock, St George's

Mr Lloyd Noel, a former Attorney-General of Grenada, said yesterday that it would be a mistake for Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, to hold elections in less than two years. He also urged the Americans to build a permanent base on the island.

"We need a long time to organize ourselves politically after all that has happened. If we rush into elections in a year we will end up with people in power who have not been properly assessed by the population, and these people will be peddling half-baked ideas."

"In any case, I fear a period of vendettas, with people looking for a chance to get their revenge. We need a period of stability."

"The Americans cannot pull out of Grenada and imagine that everything will be all right. We need their presence for as long as the interim government functions, and I think they should have a permanent base. The Cubans and Russians will not take their humiliation lying down, and will seek every opportunity to get back here. We are not capable of defending ourselves against a Cuban force."

Mr Noel, a 48-year-old London-educated barrister, was Attorney-General from 1979 to 1980, when he was jailed by Mr Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister. He thought he would be executed by the coup leaders who overthrew and killed Mr

Bishop, but he was released when prison guards fled from the Americans.

In contrast, Mr George Louison, aged 32, former Minister of Agriculture in the Bishop government and a member of the political bureau of Mr Bishop's new Jewel Movement, criticized the American invasion.

"They had their invasion plan in the freezer, and were looking for an excuse to invade. The crimes of the leaders of the coup gave them the excuse on a plate. The invasion violates international law. The idea that Sir Paul Scoon invited the Americans in is poppycock."

"I am opposed to the invasion because wherever the Americans have intervened they have not been able to transform the social and economic lives of the people for the better. The Americans should go home tomorrow and be replaced by a United Nations force."

"I am in favour of quick elections. The quicker we have a government the people recognize as their own the better. The people want the programme of the revolution to continue and I think a party espousing the ideas of the New Jewel Movement would be popular.... "Our party rejected the Westminster style of government because it does not solve Grenada's problems. Ours was a participatory democracy with elections at the worker and village level."

US staged 'invasion rehearsal' in 1981

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

For those who believe in conspiracy theories - or at least in the virtues of advance planning - the American-led invasion of Grenada bears an uncanny similarity to an amphibious exercise carried out by US forces two years ago on a small island near Puerto Rico. Code-named "Ocean Venture 81", the Caribbean phase of this exercise involved a landing on a fictitious island referred to as "Amber and the Amberdines", which was officially described as "our enemy in the eastern Caribbean".

Mr Maurice Bishop, the Grenadian Prime Minister who was murdered during last month's bloody coup, had no doubt that his island was the target of these war games, pointing out that "Amber and the Amberdines" was a flimsily disguised reference to Grenada and its sister islands in the Grenadines, Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

He also pointed out that there is an area in the southern tip of Grenada, not far from where American forces actually landed, called Amber.

The mock landing took place in early August, 1981, on the island of Vieques, which has many physical similarities to Grenada. As with the actual invasion of Grenada, a force of Army Rangers, Navy "seals", and other special force units spearheaded the attack.

They were followed by Marines and airborne troops, and were backed by air strikes against "enemy" air defences. The dress rehearsal, if that is what it was, bore a striking resemblance to the real invasion, which began with a Marine landing in the north of Grenada, and a Marine landing and air drop by Rangers in the south. They were later joined by several thousand troops from the 82nd Airborne Division.

The pretext for the mock assault during Ocean Venture

81 was the seizure of American hostages on Amber. One of the reasons given by President Reagan for authorizing the invasion of Grenada was to protect the lives of 1,000 Americans on the island who, it was feared, might be taken hostage by the Marxist "Revolutionary Military Council".

Rear-Admiral Robert McKenzie, who was the officer in charge of Ocean Venture 81, gave three reasons for "invading" Amber. These were: - To take power from the Amber Government, which was described as "unfriendly". - To station US troops on the island until an election was called. - To install a government favourable to Washington's brand of democracy.

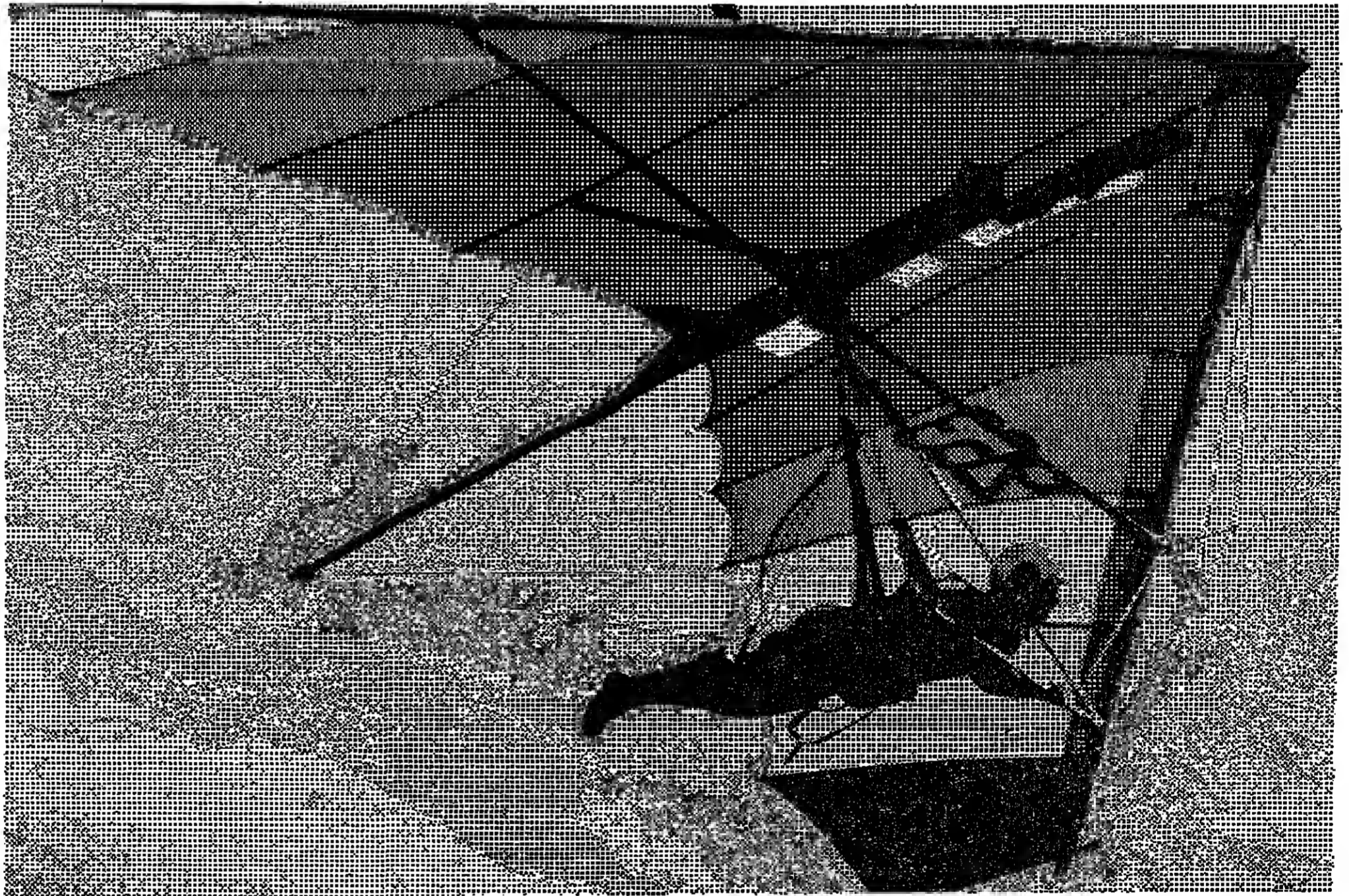
One of the reasons which President Reagan cited for the Grenada invasion was to "assist in the restoration of conditions of law and order and of governmental institutions on the island where a brutal group of leftist thugs violently seized power...."

The Americans say they hope to have removed their troops before elections are held on Grenada, but an American base on the island has not been ruled out.

Mr Bishop said at the time that Ocean Venture 81 was a dress rehearsal for an actual invasion of Grenada. This was denied by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State at the time, who said that "the US conducts its own training exercises... to develop a quick reaction capability for a hypothetical hostage rescue mission."

Pentagon officials insist that there was no direct link between war games in 1981 and reality in 1983, pointing out that the United States continually carries out exercises with all kinds of contingencies in mind.

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THE ARTS

Television Fictional terms

Book Four (Channel 4) yesterday took as its theme "novels and nuclear war".

One important distinction was not drawn in the programme. There is no reason why novelists should not create an imaginatively convincing account of nuclear warfare.

The South Bank Show (LWT) offered a less lurid subject in Jack Lemmon. With his crumpled face, and eyes like two smoke-filled rooms, he has a nervousness which has been transformed into exuberance.

He is an actor rather than a comedian, of course, although it was hard to believe him when he said that "I can't just stand up and be funny, like a comic".

Nicol Williamson, in Macbeth (BBC 2), had the low and disembodied voice of the psychopath; television generally imposes a human scale on Shakespeare, so that the "outdoor" scenes are tatty in comparison with the domestic interiors.

Peter Ackroyd

Dance: John Percival on the Paris scene Potent cultural heritage

The extraordinary mixture of architectural styles in the Bouffes du Nord makes it an apt place to encounter the dances of Australian Aborigines.

It is the mixture of religion, drama and a workshop that catches the style of these dances so well. In the tribal homelands they serve a ceremonial and social purpose, so to watch them purely as theatre would give an uneasy false impression.

The whole programme, in fact, with five pieces from Arnhem Land and one from the Central Desert, could theoretically have been over within a few minutes, since individual dance sections are very short.

One consequence of this is that, however carefully one may have studied the admirably informative booklet about Australia published by the Festival d'Automne (who are also presenting exhibitions, concerts of modern music and a week of films), it is difficult to know exactly what is happening much of the time.

A longer acquaintance might overcome that, and, given only a sample of their work, lack of understanding matters surprisingly little because one is too busy observing how well they use a limited technique (elaborate hand movements, a few

burden, it seems that Kylian may have succeeded with William Forsythe, the American choreographer whose angry style is personal, cogent and gripping.

The title of the ballet is ironic, the choreography is savage, the performances are electrifying. Unless I misread it, the work is about the exploitation of women, not so much by men as by their own feelings, and each of the short episodes makes a different single, incisive point.

No wonder that Jiri Kylian, the Czech choreographer whose ballets often show an almost obsessive concern with roots in his own cultural heritage or the lives of ordinary people, wanted to study aborigine art and create a ballet inspired by it.

By coincidence, his Netherlands Dance Theatre was in Paris at the same time as the Aborigines, for the concurrent but unconnected International Dance Festival. People spoke well of his Wiegand to the Berg Violin Concerto, but his pieces on the programme I saw were disappointing: marvellous movement but not really illuminating the Mahler Lieder eines Judentums Gesellen (performed by a different couple for each song, against a gloomy landscape in which a great heavenly door opens) or Stravinsky's Swadebka (The Wedding), which looks like the happy marriage of young lovers on a collective farm. It even begins with a stolen kiss before the music starts: so much for the words of alarm which the composer chose as his texts.

However, after various past attempts to find a regular associate to share the creative

burden, it seems that Kylian may have succeeded with William Forsythe, the American choreographer whose angry style is personal, cogent and gripping.

Netherlands Dance Theatre and the Aborigines are already poles apart, but to see either of them on the same day as a matinee of the Paris Opera Ballet's Coppelia could bring a severe case of culture shock. Yet this Coppelia in one sense relates closely to the aborigine dancer both in technique for lively expression; carefully handed down by personal instruction from one generation to another, and still maintaining their original freshness.

Arthur Saint-Léon's choreography, set by Pierre Lalo, treats both music and story sometimes with less brilliance, but consistently with more charm and feeling, than the later Petipa version on which all British productions are based. The settings, after the 1870 originals, are the most successful I have ever seen.

I was able to catch two pairs of young dancers making their debut in the leading roles. Yannick Stéphan dances Swanilda with all the skill and finesse you could ask, but her vivacity



Maintaining relationships of a complex social order: the Warpiri in their elaborate make-up

seems a little forced; temperamentally she might be better suited, say, to Princess Aurora. Olivier Patry, with her, made a very lively, likable Frantz, dancing some complex, stylish and demanding solos with smiling ease.

Opera Even more impressive was the other new Swanilda: Elisabeth Maurin, 20 years old, apparently unruffled by any of

the technical demands of the role, secure and brilliant in her role, secure and brilliant in her role, secure and brilliant in her role.

martal Act I aria did not fail to thrill. All these characters, however, had to play out their personal dramas within a ghastly red-and-white Talk of the Town set in a production by Tom Hawkes that did not begin to take the amorous rivalries seriously until it was too late.

Nicholas Kenyon

Opera

Partenope Sadler's Wells

I knew it was a mistake to prepare myself for the second of the Handel Opera Society's offerings I listened again to some of the complete recording of Partenope directed by Sigmund Kuijken.

one of the few that is at all satisfying or accomplished, and too often during Saturday night's performance I found myself imagining the records instead of hearing the Handel Opera Society.

Which is not to imply that the performance was bad. Indeed Charles Farncombe set lively speeds and made his orchestra articulate with that bonanza gusto which has such an invigorating effect on Handel's lively music.

have flowed more freely, with less weight on the off-beats. And so on.

But Farncombe's style, it could be argued, is well suited to his singers, who tend - the stylish Mr Esswood apart - to be better than those on Kuijken's recording. Sandra Dugdale was a pearl, matching Partenope, dispensing her favour far and wide in a brilliant succession of arias - that in Act II was a highlight of the evening, but the Act III number was too skittish. Linda Ormiston as the disguised Rosmira brought an appropriately gritty, earthy timbre to her fierce numbers; Adrian Thompson's brain-hurting Emilio was altogether too loose vocally, though his

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PUBLISHING

Beyond the pale?

What have Mrs Rita Childers (widow of the former Irish president, Erskine Childers, whose father wrote The Riddle of the Sands), Lord Henry Mount Charles (folk music activist and sometime Faber & Faber editor) and Robert Kee (former publisher, television person - as opposed to personality - and historian) in common? They have just been appointed judges of the Book Marketing Council's latest promotion, being run in conjunction with the Irish Books Marketing Group.

Predictably, the choice of judges - themselves chosen by Irish booksellers - is causing controversy in the Republic. Presumably, whoever the judges were, their list must include books by Samuel Beckett, Sean O'Faolain, Mary Lavin, Brian Moore, Edna O'Brien, William Trevor, John McGahern and Seamus Heaney, all of whom are published by British houses.

It will be instructive to learn how many of the top of the Irish have indigenous Irish publishers. I would hazard not more than two or three. Journalists are being flown to Dublin (courtesy of Bord Fáilte) for the launch of the promotion next May. No mention of the 12 great authors, most of whom are likely to reside beyond the pale.

It is reassuring, in a way, to know that language - the actual words, or some of them - still counts with publishers. Thomas Nelson Inc, American publishers of Bibles, acquired some months ago the long-established U.S. house of Dodd, Mead, hardly known for issuing pornography. The decree went out from Dodd, Mead's new bosses that no books containing four-letter words should be published by them, or anything sacrilegious. As a result, two books have been purged from the forthcoming list.

Hardback houses, as I noted last week, are increasingly publishing paperback editions of their titles subsequent to bringing them out between boards. In reverse, starting in January, Pan

with their up-market Picador list - are going to be publishing hardbacks, mainly of titles they will simultaneously bring out in paperback. This makes a 'great deal of literary, publishing and economic sense, and not only because it should lead to the books being reviewed along with other new hardbacks. After - or before - all, the text of a paperback ("complete and unabridged") is Penguon boss-ambitious: as identical to the text of a hardback. Those who buy books still assume, to too great an extent, that paperbacks are reprints, whereas increasingly they are not, and hardbacks are originals, whereas increasingly they are unlikely to be. It can make more financial sense to publish a book first in paperback (albeit printing more at a lower price) and only issuing a hardback later if, mainly, the libraries are likely to welcome it.

E. J. Craddock

Tales of Hoffmann Coliseum

Nicklaus, Hoffmann's muse, shadow-companion and touchstone of reality, comes into his own in English National Opera's revival of Colin Graham's 13-year-old Offenbach production.

For a start, he has an extra song. Since the opera's last revival in 1978, Edmund Tracey has added to his version a little of the new material that appeared in Friz Oeser's 1977 critical edition. In Act II (Antonia's here) Nicklaus urges Hoffmann to yield up his heart and turn to his pen in an aria which, with its violin obbligato and ardent Gallic heart, is a strong point of focus musically and dramatically.

The resonance of this Nicklaus comes, too, from the performance of Sally Burgess, new to the role, yet sure, stylish and with the edge of her voice fusing nicely the solicitous and the cynical. The role's central interest is also, alas, exaggerated by the weakness of much of what is going on round about.

Colin Graham's production brings out powerfully the grotesquerie, the distorting extravagances of the work, but, with its heavy sets and lumbering sagging, it is not one to find an enchantment which has such an eye equal to that provided by Offenbach for the ear. This time round, even the notes seem to glint less brightly. Michael Schonwandt, from the Royal Danish Opera, making his company debut, approaches the score in a workmanlike, curiously fearless manner, while John Treleven, the new Hoffmann, is similarly stolid, reliable, yet slackly characterized.

There has been a degree of conservatism in the casting of Hoffmann's four loves in this production's history. Unlike Geoffrey Chard who, once again, metamorphoses himself brilliantly from Lindor to Coppilius to Miracle to Daperutto, we now have Marilyn Hill Smith as Stella, Lois McDonnell as Giulietta as well as miming Olympia, and Patricia O'Neill taking over as Antonia.

Antonia's central act, though shrilly sung and acted, remains the best. This production is happiest when observing the foibles of humanity and here is Richard Angas as a strong, distinctively voiced Crespel and Edward Byles's ever entertaining Franz. Offenbach's own muse sleeps for a while at the Coliseum.

Hilary Finch

Concert

YMSO/Gunzenhauser Festival Hall

Instrumental players about to enter the profession can never have enough experience of performing as an ensemble, which is why the Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra has an important role on our concert scene. They relished different kinds of challenge on Friday, both in character of music and in the presence of a new conductor, Stephen Gunzenhauser, who was making his British debut.

He brought from America the Pasacalle for Orchestra by Benjamin Lees composed for

the 1976 bicentennial celebrations. Its sequence of 19 well-wrought variations on the opening theme encouraged a keen ear for instrumental balance in different combinations of players who needed to listen out for one another, and who responded on this occasion, with accomplished purpose to the conductor's taut direction.

His concern for sonority as much as, or even more than, formal content later embraced the Symphony No 3 by Saint-Saëns, commissioned for London almost a century ago and, with its organ solo effectively galvanized by Andrew Lucas, sounding much like a musical counterpart to the Albert Memorial. It consistently discloses less than it promises.

even in the spirited performance heard here. Beethoven's C major Piano Concerto (No 1) brought Malcolm Binns as the kind of soloist whose technical assurance and restrained style combined in a satisfying enjoyment. His account of the Largo movement was almost too relaxed for its niceties of detail to register fully, and I should have liked more strongly syncopated cross-rhythms in the finale. But the orchestra gave generally sensitive support.

Noël Goodwin

London is to have a major organ festival, named after the late Dr W. S. Lloyd Webber; it takes place at St John's, Smith Square, from November 15 to 18.

Theatre

Extracts from a crazed diary

Topokana Martyrs' Day Bush

It is an average day in the famine relief station. The local East African troops have just kidnapped a delivery driver and beaten him up. Julius, the station dogbody, is rehearsing for a church pageant, clad in wings and brandishing his spear. We, the audience, are cast as warriors, sitting in blankets, fished from our starving children, and meditating a raid on the food store. Meanwhile the women of the village are besieging the station shrieking

their demands for rain as well as food.

Jonathan Falla has worked in East African famine relief, and Topokana Martyrs' Day comes over like extracts from a crazed diary. There are no introductions or explanations. In between one crisis and the next you identify the two whites, Apoo and Ibis, as the station director and his woman doctor, both working for an international agency called EAR; and when Res Baboon comes up on the radio, that means a message from the Field Director. By degrees you also work out the native pecking order between Ramilies, the

wily second-in-command, and Julius, the docile young warrior. All these people have their own desires. Ramilies wants to wrangle an international staff job; the doctor wants to escape this corrupt zone into a "front-line famine". But, if there is one thing Mr Falla is saying, it is that these people are impotent, and their desires irrelevant, in the post-colonial chaos of intertribal butchery, expropriation and impending civil war.

There is, therefore, less a developing plot than a succession of violent surprises, throwing characters off-course in collisions of terror and broad farce - as when an outbreak of gunfire prompts Ramilies and the doctor into an act of passion while sheltering under a table or when Ramilies storms into the station in a murderous bid for power and collapses in enraged ignorance when he cannot operate the radio. Out of context, that sounds like old-fashioned paternalism. The play itself, which simply hurls immediate events at you, takes no such line. Nor could it, when equipped with African performances as impressive as those of Gordon Case and Jabu Mbalu. A sense of total authenticity runs throughout Simon Stokes's production. Experience may have driven the whites half-barmy; but there is no questioning the truthfulness of Carol Leader as the pill-popping doctor, or David Threlfall's marvellous Apoo.

Irving Wardle



Total authenticity: Carol Leader, Gordon Case

مكتبة الأصيل

SPECTRUM

As protests against the nuclear arms race reach a crescendo in the last weeks before the planned deployment of US cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe, Americans are preparing themselves for the first ever TV film purporting to show the full horror of nuclear war. Is it merely a cynical commercial venture, cashing in on the

growing fear of nuclear holocaust, or a genuine attempt to inform? British viewers will be able to judge for themselves when Granada Television broadcasts the film on the ITV network in December. Meanwhile, American writer MARK GERZON describes the highly charged and often conflicting emotions the film has aroused.

Watching the world end

On November 20, the ABC network expects 60,000,000 Americans - more than the number of voters in the last presidential election - to turn on their televisions and watch their country be destroyed by nuclear war.

They will see Dr Russell Oakes, played by Jason Robards, transformed from a vigorous physician working in a big Kansas City hospital to a bewildered, dying man surrounded by a landscape of destruction. They will observe a young bride, on the eve of her marriage, become exposed to radiation and die. They will see Lawrence, Kansas, change from a vibrant, verdant university town to a lethal burial ground. They will watch the end of the world.

The Day After, a two-hour TV film of unprecedented horror has been controversial almost from the day of its conception, and as the date of broadcast approaches, the entertainment industry and the peace movement are buzzing with questions about it.

How will the Reagan administration respond to ABC giving director Nick Stoddard, in his words, "millions of dollars to go on prime time TV and call Ronald Reagan a liar"? Was it White House pressure that made ABC postpone broadcasting *The Day After*? Did the network take the guts out of the story, as some critics allege? Why did so many companies refuse to be associated with the programme, thus forcing ABC to take the unprecedented step of broadcasting the film without commercials?

Faced with such formidable political and economic risks, why didn't ABC, the network of the popular soap opera *Dynasty*, simply quit? Does Brandon Stoddard, president of ABC Motion Pictures, believe *The Day After* will get record ratings, or is the network trying to raise public consciousness about the reality of nuclear war?

Brandon Stoddard is a veteran ratings-grabber, but he is also the man who helped to bring to life the unprecedented *Roots* series and it was he who envisioned the possibility of bringing the reality of nuclear war to the TV screen.

The idea came to him about the time of the 1980 presidential election. He had noticed how effective *The China Syndrome* had been in deepening concern about the nuclear power issue - and the film made money. He wondered whether it would be possible to make a movie that would make viewers think about the even more frightening prospect of nuclear holocaust.

Stoddard was not naive. He had seen *The War Game*, the 1965 BBC production depicting the impact of nuclear war on a small town in England. It created a furore and was banned from television because it was "too terrifying". He knew it would be hard to portray the blast accurately on the screen, and harder to get the network's support.

But Stoddard and Stu Samuels, an ABC vice-president who backed the idea, put out the word that they had some development money for a script. "What we were looking for was a story that avoided a polemic of any kind," Samuels recalls. "We wanted to stay away from Washington and the Kremlin. The story was not supposed to reach any conclusion except one: that nuclear war is horrible." Stoddard added: "We wanted just the images, no

abstractions. We wanted to be able to say: 'This is what it would be like'."

It sounds simple: "What nuclear war would be like." But it isn't. It has confounded filmmakers for years. Paul Newman, certainly one of the actors most committed to the anti-nuclear cause, says he has wanted to make an anti-nuclear film for at least 10 years. What stopped him was the enormity of the challenge. He said: "If you write a bad melodrama, who cares? If you write a bad comedy, who cares? But if you write a film about an important subject it has to be absolutely impeccable. If it isn't, it can hurt the whole movement."

'I keep asking myself: is this really happening?'



The Day After is more powerful - and controversial - than earlier films because it concentrates on the consequences rather than the causes of the war. Its main characters are not generals; they are doctors, housewives, students, children. The man who wrote it is Ed Hume. A lean, handsome man in his forties, Hume paid his dues in Hollywood for more than a decade. His credits include *21 Hours in Munich*, the story of the murder of the Israeli athletes at the Olympics. He described himself as wary of causes and uninterested in the nuclear issue - uninterested, that is, until he began working on *The Day After*.

"The network gave me a completely open-ended assignment," he recalls. "They had no story in mind. They just wanted me to come up with what I thought was a good way of showing what would happen to ordinary Americans after a nuclear war. When I was writing it, I was determined not to be preachy or political, but just to tell a simple story about people."

Researching the story, Hume learned more about nuclear war than he ever thought he would. And it changed him. The first time it hit him was when he saw rough cuts of the film. In one scene, Jim Dahlberg, a Kansas farmer, is trying to get his wife Eve and their children into the cellar. They have seen scores of Minuteman missiles leave their silos and expect the Soviet missiles to land any minute. Eve simply cannot cope. She numbs herself to the possibility of catastrophe, runs upstairs and begins making beds. He chases after her, and carries her screaming into the cellar.

"When I saw that scene," Hume says, "a chill went up my spine. Even though I'd written the scene, it really moved me. My son Brian, who is 13, has seen the film and is still trying to cope with it. Like all of us, he's trying to deal with the possibility that it might actually happen."

As a Hollywood veteran, Hume knows that many scripts are never produced, and many that are produced are never broadcast. He expected *The Day After* to be one of the casualties. He is amazed that it has survived. "Throughout the whole project, I keep asking myself: 'Is this really happening?'"

Someone else who was convinced the film would never be shown was its



director, Nicholas Meyer, whose last film was *Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan*. "When I first saw the script for *The Day After*, I knew why several other directors had turned it down," Meyer recalls. "After reading the damn thing, I asked myself: 'What possible reason would the network have for doing this?' I could think of only one: they're scared."

"I had to do it. It was the only moral thing to do. There was no way I could keep signing petitions and not make this picture."

Meyer immersed himself in the story before starting to shoot. "I would come home after a hard day's work and I'd be nauseous. What I was learning was making me sick."

Ironically, when the Bureau of Standards & Practices, television's "censors", saw the film it objected most strongly not to the scenes of atomization or annihilation, but to a scene about sex. It involves Dahlberg's daughter, Denise, who wants to make love with the young man whom she is to marry in a few days. As the scene was originally written, Denise goes to her drawer to get her diaphragm and finds it missing. When she realizes her jealous younger sister Jolene has hidden it, she begins chasing her. In the ensuing scene, she tosses it like a frisbee across the room.

"They said the scene implied that the network supports birth control," Meyer recalls. "I told them, no, that's not the point. The point is later, when she is dying, she wishes she had had a child before it was too late. So the censor says: 'Why can't they just sleep together?' I can't believe it. I ask him: 'You mean you'd rather appear to be in favour of premarital sex?'"

The sex scene remains in the film (although the diaphragm itself is never visible) but other scenes were cut out altogether. One was a powerful scene in which a child screamed. A child psychologist, retained as a consultant, said it would upset children.

By the winter of 1982, Meyer's job was over. In television, unlike feature films, it is common practice for the director to leave and the final cutting to be done by someone at the network. Stu Samuels took over, but when Meyer saw the result, he says he "had a fit". And when he learned that the date of broadcast had been postponed, he was even more outraged.

At issue was not only whether the film would be shown, but what the film



Top: Lawrence, Kansas, the day after and, above, Jason Robards as the doomed Dr Russell Oakes

would say about how the war started. Somehow, in the editing overseen by Stu Samuels, the Soviets came to appear totally responsible for the outbreak of war. No one accuses Samuels of doing this on purpose. But it added to the grumblings of Meyer and led to concern that the film was being turned into Cold War propaganda. As soon as those involved in cutting the film realized what had happened, the problem was quickly corrected.

The film's ultimate fate was decided last spring, when Stoddard went to his boss, Tony Thomopoulos, president of ABC Entertainment, and after a screening explained that it would be hard to make the broadcast date of May 22. The film was too long, the suffering too protracted, some scenes were unnecessary; there was not enough time to promote it properly. Stoddard asked for more time - and, inevitably, more money.

Thomopoulos wanted it for May. But he knew what Paul Newman said was true: a film on an important subject had to be "absolutely impeccable". He told Stoddard: "Do whatever you have to do. Go out and make the best film possible."

ABC executives confided to the *Wall Street Journal* that sponsorship would be a headache. The *Journal* ran the story under the headline: "Hollywood Is Hoping Nuclear Drama Isn't Box Office Bomb."

According to one of those present at the first screening of the film, Brandon Stoddard, a veteran network executive who has brought more than 200 movies to television, was moved to tears. "After the lights came on Stoddard was crying so hard that somebody had to help him out of the room."

Stoddard says: "I've found that working on this film has been a catharsis. Fear of the nuclear threat is the kind of fear that almost immobilizes you. This film helps you go through the fear. It gets you out of your immobility. You are now free to act."

One of his first comments after the screening was that the film must run "with or without commercials". He knew that it would not be an easy sell. During the summer the industry joke was that the only interest they could find was from the canned foods and bottled water companies. They finally found some sponsors, but in all likelihood will run commercials only before the blast sequence. After that point in the film, commercial interruptions would be unseemly.

The loss may be offset by foreign distribution sales, however. As of two months before the broadcast, more than two dozen countries had purchased a licence to show the film. Many more will no doubt do so as the publicity about the film increases. ABC may not make a fortune on *The Day After*, but it will not lose money either.

Acclaim for *The Day After* will certainly not be universal. In fact, charges are already being levelled at the programme for being "apolitical". People expect the film to take a stand, and to point a finger of blame at a guilty party.

"It's not a very good film," Josh Baran says bluntly. He is national media coordinator for Target Kansas City, an initiative to organize local events around the broadcast date. Baran believes that "there's not a single line of substance in it. They have depoliticized the subject completely."

'If you told this accurately there'd be no story'



Jerome Grossman, chairman of the Council for a Livable World, goes even further. "I think this film will be the biggest boost for the civil defence programme," he said after seeing the film in Boston. "It implies that shelters protect people and that people survive." Other critics point out that the film involves a one-megaton bomb over Kansas City, rather than an all-out 20-megaton assault.

No one is more aware than Meyer that the film makes some "best case" assumptions. "If you told this story accurately," he once said, "there'd be no story."

When confronted by activists' comments about the film's "apolitical" plot, Meyer maintains that he never believed that his production would dislodge ideology. "I never thought the film would do anything but reinforce the convictions that people brought to it. The people I'm trying to reach are the ones who haven't made up their minds... the ones who've barely thought about it."

There is no doubt that the film hits hard. At a recent screening at the headquarters of Physicians for Social Responsibility in Cambridge, Massachusetts, staff and colleagues from other peace groups sat frozen in their chairs watching the blast sequence. These are men and women who have read all the literature, heard all the speeches, weighed all the arguments. And they were shocked by what they saw.

Others were moved for different reasons. The *New York Post* published an editorial under the headline "Why is ABC doing Yuri Andropov's work?", to which the conservative columnist Jeffrey Hart added: "The network has in effect made a \$7m gift to the Soviet political enterprise."

Now, with just two weeks to go before the film is aired, further controversy is likely to rise. A source close to the film is about to reveal on television that the network has made another cut. In the original version, the tension in Europe that led to nuclear war was occasioned by the deployment of Pershing 2 missiles. Following right-wing charges that the film plays into Soviet hands, ABC has apparently removed all reference to the Pershings.

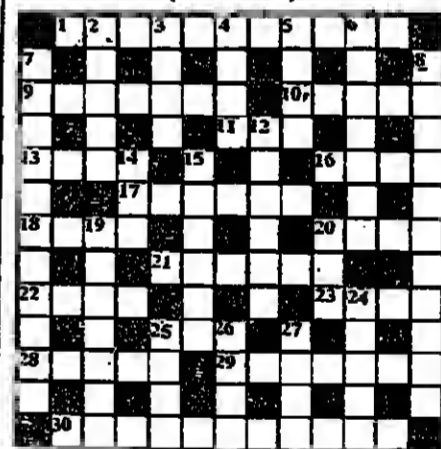
The debate has only just begun. It will be fascinating to see what happens the day after *The Day After*.

moreover... Miles Kington

All fall

Autumn! Season of mists and mellow tum-tum! Now heavy hang the keats in the hedgefow, while on the obelley strand the last deck-chairs are being put away for winter. Sir, sir, there's a dead politician in this deck-chair! What shall I do? Leave him where he is, lad - they'll come and get him when they need his vote. Yes, it's back to the Commons, back to the House, where some men are men and some are a moose, with star hairs waiting for people with nois (lyrics by Thatcher, music by Strauss). The part of Cecil Parkinson will be played by Norman Tebbit. Other parts are as follows: one part Grenade biters, one part wormwood, one part gall. I thought gall was divided into three parts? Think what you like, lad, but I tell you this: the warning lights are going on all over England, and we shall not see traffic doing more than 40 mph again in our lifetime. Curse this fog, captain - I can't see a single thing on the motorway. But wait a moment, what's that over there? Is it one of ours? No - it's German! It's a Mercedes-Benz with all the latest attachments - we haven't a hope! Comes to the left of them, comes to the right of them, on rode the gallant five hundred into the valley of motorway mania, into the freezing fog where many are cold but few are frozen. Say what you like, you can't beat the dependable old Austin Mitchell, as seen on television. Now fades the Robin Day, becoming knight, and leaves a sudden darkness on the screen, so I must go down to Channel Four and see the old movies I've never seen, *Mourning Becomes Electra*, *Death in the Afternoon* and *All about Eve*, and now it's close-down again. Lighting-up time is at 4.45 and I've run out of cigarettes. Most of the fields in England have now given up smoking and stubble lies dark and heavy across the landscape, a five o'clock shadow, a carbon copy of the real thing. O to be browsing abroad, now that autumn's here! Cynthia and I have decided not to go skiing this year, owing to the recession, so we're taking one of those bargain breaks, in a motel near Swindon. Yes. Quite unspoil. They have a fancy dress ball in Ye Olde Tudor. Disquo on Saturdays. I'm going as a politician and Cynthia's going as my secretary. Wonderful fun. Then we put out the Do Not Disturb sign and see if we can recapture that old black magic, it's got me in its spell, that old black magic, right here in the motel. If you were the only buoy in the world and I was the only gull, I wouldn't come and perch on you. But I must go down to the sea again (as the Bishop said to the actress) and do a lightning tour of the clergy - 30 Revs per minute! April in parish, summer is called but autumn is chosen, if autumn leaves can winter be far behind? Yes, the old cycle of the seasons, now with a flat tyre and the front light gone, but what the hell, Sturney-Archer, what the hell, once a lady always a lady. Personally, I can't see what all the fuss is about, once you've seen one dead tree, you've seen 'em all. Autumn has branches everywhere, stiff and stark against the sky, red clouds at evening, shepherd's pie. Sarge, we brought this bloke in for being alone and pally loitering. He's got this banner with a strange device, or what we call an offensive weapon. Well, throw the book at him, then - personally, I'd suggest the *Oxford Book of Autumn Verse*. Under the spreading chestnut tree, the village drunkard heaves. The chestnut tree is stark and bare, but the drunkard is covered in leaves. News at Ten. Autumn. Now back to the studio. Over and out.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 195)



- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Revisions kings (3,3,5) | 2 Present for sale (5) |
| 9 Cheap rate power (3,4) | 3 Engineering union (1,1,1,1) |
| 10 Fashionable (5) | 4 High nobleman (4) |
| 11 Moon (3) | 5 As well (4) |
| 13 Jibe (4) | 6 Paper folding (7) |
| 16 Fellow (4) | 7 Gibberish (6,5) |
| 17 Paid worker (6) | 8 Bard of Avon (11) |
| 18 Covetousness (4) | 9 Helles (6) |
| 19 Purposes (4) | 10 Turkish title (3) |
| 21 Coolest (4,2) | 11 Gold-coloured alloy (6) |
| 22 W Indian citrus (4) | 12 Erruptible mountain (7) |
| 23 Woody perennial (4) | 13 Suitable (3) |
| 24 Young animal (3) | 14 Chambers (5) |
| 25 Wary (5) | 15 Gold-coloured alloy (4) |
| 26 Usable in open air (7) | 16 Rude person (4) |
| 27 Noisy spirit (11) | 17 Eyelid inflammation (4) |

Solution to Saturday's prize puzzle will appear on Saturday. Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

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هكذا من الأصل

MODERN TIMES

The times they are a-changin'

... for singers and tailors, rich men and poor, footballers and furniture makers



A sideways look at the British way of life

SIXTIES SURVIVORS

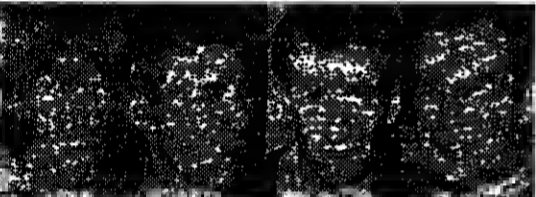
For a decade to have survivors it also needs casualties, or else the accolade is meaningless. To put it more crudely, you don't get Mick Jagger without Brian Joneses, David Frosts without Simon Dees.

I have heard it argued that the 1960s, which threw up such a profusion of both categories, actually mistimed their own entry; that the decade should properly have dawned with the accession of White Hot Wilson and not with the remnant of an old Tory dispensation. The argument may have a certain tiny currency insofar as the Sixties, viewed from across this huge and sudden gap of time, now seem as much a state of mind as a span of years. True, the US Sixties came in oo cue with Kennedy, but they look what happened to them. And to Kennedy. Besides, it is an argument that came out of the 1970s, a mirthless and hungover epoch if ever there was one.

Because the oostalgia industry - with J.F.K. in the forefront this week - appears to be chasing its own tail with ever more vigour, ooe of the main survivors of the Sixties is the decade itself. For all its excess and narcissism, it was so full of liberty and expansion that the mere whiff of it has a poignant appeal. But the people who fashioned the age; what has become of them?

Let us first dispense with the prime ministers. The Two Harold's, and the peer who came between them; they can all be said to be survivors of the Sixties, even though Macmillan and Douglas-Home owed their preeminence to an earlier time. Broadcasters still bear a passage to their doors in the hope of some utterance that will put our present difficulties in a true perspective. Indeed Wilson, always a bit of a ham, oow reveals more than ever in the showbiz end of politics, doing Churchill imitations for the benefit of David Jacobs and the Any Questions? audience.

David Jacobs - there's another. Whatever



Victims: Jones, Dee, Percival, Epstein

didn't happen to him? Surely he was the fellow who used to reach under his Juice Box Jarry desk to activate the "hit" bell or the "miss" buzzer while the mystery guest sat behind the curtain to hear his single being rubbished. Now your deejay is chairing establishment panels with such politesse that you would oever believe he could have had anything to do with that horrid old pop business.

The survivor is oot to be confused with the oodurer. A character like Jacobs belongs to the former group simply because he has, quite literally, outlived the period that oegenerated his first great popularity. The oodurer on the other hand is the ooe who carries oo plying his trade in the same way that he always did, without ever falling from public favour. If you accept this differentiation you would place the following in the endurer class: André Previa (he kept on conducting), Joan Sutherland (she kept on singing), Snowd n (he kept oo snapping), Albert Finney (he kept oo acting), Harold Pinter (he kept on writing), Rodolph Nureyev (he kept oo dancing). The charitable would also include Geoff Boycott oo the grounds that he kept oo playing. These were oo only Sixties characters in the sense that this was when they made it. There was no intrinsic quality in them to make their success unthinkable in another decade.

What about John Osborne, a 1950s figure in his first incarnation but ooe whose angry young manhood carried on into the Sixties? (Remember Inadmissible Evidence, 1965, A Patriot For Me, 1965, and A Bond Honoured, 1966). On recent evidence, the young man's anger, flung in the face of the establishment, has given way to a middle-aged man's resentment, flung in the face of the establishment's domestic counterpart, his mother.

And The Beatles; were they survivors or endurers? Both perhaps. The music has certainly lived oo, as EMI and the playwright Willy Russell (John, Paul, George, Ringo and Bert) have found to their continuing enrichment. It is interesting to consider what may or may not have become of the Fah Four had it not been for the sure hand of producer George Martin (a survivor) and manager Brian Epstein (a casualty). George Harrison might have been just another lead guitarist in some short lived R and B band; Ringo Starr an office clown with a drum



NORWEGIAN WOOD

Tommy Roberts aka Mr Freedom, now owner of Practical Styling new wave furniture. The Sixties: "I started Mr Freedom because I thought Pop Art was ready to be commercial. The images were new; the colours were new; in soe someone wearing a bright green tee-shirt with a pink satin rocket on it was quite startling. Everyone else was waiting around in kaffians and lngg hair and beads. By 1975

I was really down on my luck. My life changed completely. But I've always had that feeling that there was something else round the corner." Today: "I've had to start again from scratch. When I opened this shop in 1980, I thought I'd have at least some of the people from the past, but I've had no one. What you forget is that 90 per cent of people don't move on. For me it's always been a bit of theatre. I want to give people a little entertainment, give them an hour and a half nut. I feel that's important."



GOOD TIMES

Eric Burdoo Lead singer, The Animals. The Sixties: "Music came at you from all angles and you didn't stop to test the product - you just stood in line for the next piece, no matter what it was. It was the first time in recent history that young people had money to spend. I had the fastest car in Britain, a 327 fuel-injected Corvette. In 1966 I had the flower power wedding of the year." Today: "I quite like what I hear on the radio, but it's a half-way world. Boy George? It's oot outrageous enough. There is oo oew generation of people such as Screamin' Lord Sutch - of that "let's shock" ilk. We've lost sight of "hip". We lost it with the hippies; a hippie wasn't hip. My own music hasn't changed much at all. Even during the supposed psychedelic period, although I went for all the trappings, freaked out, you stay the same underneath."



PAINT IT, BLACK

Robert Fraser Art dealer, gallery owner. The Sixties: "People didn't take pop Art seriously. They knew it was an ephemeral thing. I had a lot of American artists, Roy Lichtenstein, Jim Dine, Claes Oldenburger, Warhol. If ooe had kept the paintings instead of sold them... The business wasn't as commercial as today. In a way I left London at the wrong moment (1969). The art boom came at the end of the Sixties. There was a colossal increase in prices." Today: "There is an amorphous, non-specific excitement in the air which is to do with the return to figurative painting. At the moment it's very eclectic; the neo-Expressionists, the American graffiti artists. The quality of life in London has declined to an enormous degree. I suppose it's because you have to share it. It was a characteristic of life in the Sixties that you were confined to a small group."



OFF THE HOOK

Jeff Banks Designer, partner in the Warehouse group. The Sixties: "In 1962 I went to have a jacket made by a friend of mine who was a tailor, and he said, 'I want a shop designed, but it's got to be a new style shop, because there's this thing happening.' I introduced him to a group of fashion students and that's how we got started. On the first day we just sold nut. It was embarrassingly easy. At

21 I had what I suppose would seem a nonsensical lifestyle. You couldn't make that leap today." Today: "You are dealing with a highly fashion-educated audience. They have had an enormous selection and have experienced some of the most adventurous periods in fashion. To have the opportunity of starting all over again with something which is well received and exciting and honest seemed a tremendous privilege. We'd had all the greediness knocked out of us; we just wanted to do a good job."



PICTURES OF LILY

Tereoce Donovan Photographer. The Sixties: "I was certainly conscious that there was an enormous amount of fun around. Those wonderful nights in Paris during the Collections where the whole thing was absolutely barney. There is oo reason in life for anyone to be successful. We were all tremendously surprised that we weren't down at Tate & Lyle's loading stage. I've never recovered from that surprise." Today: "What is this obsession today, what is oo extraordinarily urgent about the fact that you have to be number one at everything? Young men of 26 catoo up with envy, ambition, desire. If they concentrated on their actual craft, forgot the fame and the money, they would have a much more attractive life. There's a distinct lack of lunacy around. The buzz that I got from photography is just the same as I got when I was 15."



THE YOUNG ONES

Josie Fon Seca Proprietor Models One/Elite agency. The Sixties: "English Boy was set up mainly to help out friends of the owners who didn't want to do very much too seriously. We had Christine Keeler oo our books, actor James Fox and Brian Jones of the Rolling Stones. They were all pretty and young and had the world in front of them. What made this agency so immediately successful was the girls we took with us: Ingrid Boulting (the Biba model), Sue Murray and Marisa Berenson. It was as if we were opening today with Christie Brinkley, Carol Alt and Jerry Hall." Today: "Modelling is fiercely competitive, there is less work and three times as many models. The girls aren't as professional as they were. They're so much younger and they have to be so disciplined, otherwise they're oot."

Interviews by Liz Jobey

LOVELY RITA

Rita Tushingham One of the sad faces which seemed to be promoted, only to be dropped prematurely. In 1965 she was joint winner of the Variety Club best actress award for The Girl With Green Eyes. Tushingham went on working through the 1970s, but somehow films like Pot Luck, 1977, and Incredible Mrs Chadwick, 1979, don't have quite the same ring of success as The Knack and Dr Zhivago. She used to resent being likened to another partial casualty, Princess Margaret. In 1980, leaving for Canada she said: "It's so hard to find work in England."

FOOTBALL CRAZY

Jimmy Greaves In soccer terms, "Greavesy" was the ultimate goal-scoring machine of the Sixties. But the pressures were intense (early death of first-born child, unhappy time with Milan, thwarted pursuit of success with Spurs, omission from Ramsey's World Cup winners), and the drinking shortly to become even more so. Hopeless alcoholic for much of the 1970s, but now a key striker in the Survivors' Squad. A TV sports front man as sparkling in the close-range camera shot as he was in the six yards box. Messages here for Best and others.

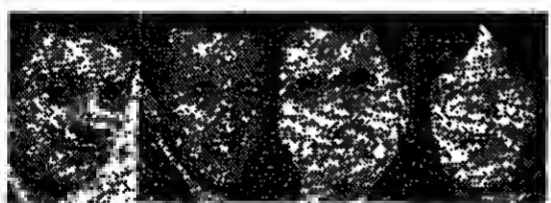
YESTERDAY

John Profumo One of the Sixties' most resounding casualties. Even if the oew morality could have forgiven a politician's sexual dalliance, it could hardly overlook a war minister's affair with a girl who was also consorting with Russian diplomat. Besides which, the man lied to the House about the nature of the liaison, and had to go. A survivor of sorts, however, going oo to good and quiet works in the East End. Also became a director of the Provident Life Association of London. A fuller public restoration can be predicted for his oocurrent 1980s counterpart, Cecil Parkinson.

BAD MOON RISING

Anthony Burgess Not always dubbed a Sixties figure, but can legitimately be claimed by the decade since the oovel which brought him such success, A Clockwork Orange, was published in 1962. A very palpable endurer and survivor, as is his sadly prophetic fiction of violence. Decades are incidental to a writer like Burgess; he has been turning out highly regarded novels since the Malaysian trilogy of the late 1950s. No signs of abatement; now over 50 books to his name, including the gargantuan Earthly Powers, a decidedly 1980s effort in its scale and prolixity.

kit in his flat; John Lennon a tame enfant terrible and puh poet. Only Paul McCartney, with a melodic gift that bears comparison with Richard Rodgers, would have been certain of a breakthrough to the music business. A harsh hypothesis maybe, and yet of the three extant Beatles, only McCartney can be said to have sustained a musical development of his own since the group disbanded. Harrison seems to be a sad, marooood musician, despite his success in



Survivors: Moore, Frost, Healey, Jagger

business. Ringo has come good as a bit-part actor. As for Lennon, he must be counted a casualty, though the fault was hardly his own. The ultimate endurer in this field is, of course, Mick Jagger, who has just carried oo belting out rock 'n' roll with the same apparent indifference to his audience. There is oo desire left for innovation. That all happened 20 years ago when he and Keith Richards, and Eric Clapton and Alexis Korner and dozens of others restyled the 12-bar rawness of Chuck Berry's music for British consumption. It is the singers like Paul Jones and Roger Daltrey who can more accurately be called survivors for having turned

their hands to acting as they creep up the hill to middle age.

Of the TW3 team, Frost leads the list of survivors, as he always threatened to do. There was always ambition and durability in that unlovely smile. Some of his broadcasting work has been abject to the point of embarrassment, but he was oever ooe to let such things stand in the way of commercial ascent. Michael Crawford had rather a lean time until Barnum put him back on the high wire; Willie Rushton had enough irons in the fire to keep him going, as did Roy Kinnear. Not so Lance Percival, who ooc sang impromptu calypso as if no eventuality could catch him wrong-footed. And Bernard Levin, who swung deftly through the Pendulum Years; you know what happened to him. The Beyond The Fringe crowd are doing OK as well: a cuddly US sex symbol, a pop-up doctor and a well regarded playwright. Only Pete appears to pine for those days with Dud.

Among the politicians, essentially a durable crew, there are few more notable survivors than Barbara Castle and Denis Healey. Wilson's former Secretary of State for Social Services and holder of three major offices in his Sixties' government, is oow into her fourth year as a Euro MP. As for Healey (middle name Winston, remember), Defence Secretary for the last six years of the Sixties, what a resurgence he has had. Ooce again it is Sir Geoffrey Howe, hardly a Sixties man, who is oo the receiving end of that bruising cynicism, just as he was during his days as Shadow Chancellor. Alan Franks

Penny Perrick

Fighting for your marriage

There is a small theatre group in London, which, at a price, will transform your very own home into Domestic Drama. It will, for instance, perform Psycho in your bathroom, although I don't suppose you get the full effect if, instead of a curtained cubicle, all you have is a wobbly rubber attachment which fits over the bathpans. Another offering consists of two members of the group acting the parts of a married couple who, by staging a spectacular, plate-smashing row, will live up a dinner party

no end. "Why," said a friend of mine, "pay good money for that when we can invite you and Frank and know that you'll have a real humdinger of a row absolutely free of charge?"

It is true that my husband and I argue a lot. It is also true that we greatly enjoy it - and so does everyone else with earshot. It has not escaped my notice that whenever something happens that we can really get our teeth into - the birth of the SDP, the near-death of TV-am, a new book on Henry Kissinger - our social life improves oo end. Sometimes I feel not so much a party guest as a cabaret act. Perhaps, next time someone says, "Talking about the new Police Bill, could you and Frank come over oo Thursday night?", I should ask for more time for rehearsals.

Although our rows never result in Russian-tragedy sulk or packed suitcases, I was relieved to read about some research by Judith Jones of the Oxford Polytechnic, who asked

several long-married couples how often they argued and found that the answer was frequently. The longer they stayed together, the more often they quarrelled, so with luck I'm headed for a lively old age, nicely filled with rage and raised voices.

If one's aim is an ultimate truce rather than divorce, one should agree to always be on the same side on some issues. I consider child-raising to be one of these. It's perfectly possible for a man and wife to have divergent views on politics and religion, unless one of them happens to be the Prime Minister or the Archbishop of Canterbury, but no two people will ever survive together until the death if ooe of them believes in feeding babies on demand and the other believes in allowing them to cry themselves purple until the four o'clock feed.

Differences of opinion involving parenthood aren't usually apparent before one is overtaken by events. People

rarely swear blind that "no son of mine is going to be turned into a jumped-up merchant banker", while the subject is still academic and the son non-existent. Their true feelings only emerge as they see their little boy fitted into his brand-new Eton collar. It may then be rather late in the day to persuade the child's mother of the merits of comprehensive education.

Sex and money are meant to be the two main sources of marital argument, but the real roof-raising, white-tipped fights which I've seen breaking out between normally peaceable friends have always been concerned with whether the protagonist's children should be allowed to eat between meals; take their cardigans off/put their feet on the loose covers.

It's the little daily disturbances of life that ooe needs to reach agreement on. Anyone can tolerate a spouse's totally misguided views on the state of the nation and might even relish a good row about it, but

it's hard not to snap if ooe of you likes the windows kept open in January and the other still requires central heating in July. Yet another thing one should make one's views clear about early on. No one ever does, of course. We are too busy having lively arguments about the Third World and lead in petrol.

Apart from Judith Jones' highly satisfactory research, we, who are always spoiling for a fight, may take comfort from reading reports of domestic crime. The wives suddenly cross-crossing their husbands from head to foot with the electric carving knife, the husbands who, out of the blue, make their wives a terminally soothing bedtime drink of Parquat and cocoa are always the type who've spent the last 25 years saying: "Yes, dear." Rather less compliance and rather more fighting words might have helped them reach their golden wedding anniversary.

Why we take undergraduates so seriously.

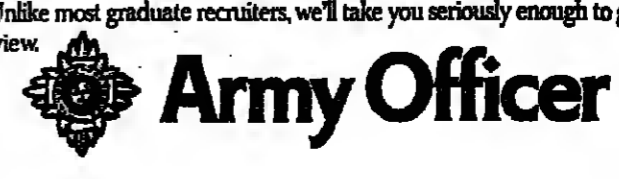
Quite simply, we need the best people available to help run today's Army. And we feel that someone who's spending three years working for a degree is likely to be a very good candidate. (Half of our young Officers are now graduates.) As a junior Officer, you'll command up to 30 men, and be responsible for them 24 hours a day. We'll also expect you to make sure that they're fit and fully trained. You'll have to learn to handle complex and technologically sophisticated weapons and equipment. And if you were posted halfway round the world to find yourself ordered, on arrival, to organise a 3 day exercise for 30 men, you'd have to cope. With everything from planning the exercise to ensuring that the men have enough to eat. No wonder that a commission in the Army is seen as the best management training you can have.

In your first or second year? If you can apply this early, we can offer you something more than a job when you graduate. To repay your enthusiasm and commitment, we could sponsor you until you finish your studies. First, the Regular Commissions Board will put you through three days of extremely tough tests and interviews, to discover whether you're really Officer material. Then, if you've applied for a Bursary of £900 a year we'll only ask you to join us for 3 years' post graduate service.

If you were interested in a University Cadetship, though, you could be commissioned on probation as an Officer and earn at least £4,562 a year, while you're still studying. We won't expect you to march to lectures with your boots gleaming, but you'll have to attend a short course at Sandhurst during your long vacation. And serve for at least 5 years, after leaving University.

In your final year? As a graduate joining the Army, you'll immediately feel the benefit. We'll give you three years' backdated seniority, so you'll start at a higher rank than usual, with a salary to match. Since vacancies are up this year by nearly 20%, you should apply right now. After you've graduated. If you're successful at the Regular Commissions Board, you'll spend seven of the hardest months of your life at Sandhurst, learning to be an Officer. Then you'll start work with us as a Lieutenant and, as a reflection of the responsibility you'll face, we'll pay you £8,314 a year.

How to apply. Visit your Careers, Service Office, and pick up an Introduction Form. Through this, we'll arrange for one of our Liaison Officers to see you at your University or Polytechnic. Unlike most graduate recruiters, we'll take you seriously enough to guarantee an interview.



The elementary rules of spying

by Sarah Jane Checkland

Liverpool I scrutinize my watch: 11.25 am precisely. I make my way cautiously along Dale Street past a political demo and The Ace Place, a suspicious-looking fancy dress and costume hire shop into a darkened hallway. As my eyes adjust I search the list of names for Scouts Detective Agency. Soon the game will be up: this sleuth will be face to face with another.

I find myself in a joint which would be more like home to Miss Marple than to Shoestring or Jim Rockford. Here is a decayed gothic house where plants grow against hothouse windows, a quaint noched umbrella-stand in the corner awaits a rainy day.

Having joined her father's business aged 25 in 1946, my hostess is indeed old enough to have been tutored at Miss Marple's knee. But although she is sometimes nicknamed as such, unlike the venerable spinster ("white-haired, with a soft pink and white wrinkled face... dressed in rather dowdy black"), Mrs Zena Scott-Archer is a picture of chic: smart skirt and blouse topped by lavishly piled hair, sprinkled with tasteful rings and necklaces. I am in the presence of an ex-chairman of the World Association of Detectives.

Mrs Scott-Archer's delivery is well in keeping with her woman-of-the-world image. I hear all about a garden fence dispute, where a Mr A and a Mr B are locked in heated conflict over the appearance of Mr A Junior's ball in Mr B's territory.

Then there is the time when Mrs Scott-Archer has to obtain evidence from a prostitute who in the meantime has undergone a sex change. On another occasion our intrepid heroine leads a child-snatching expedition.

So what does the work involve? Professionals like Mrs Scott-Archer on the whole serve two purposes: they can assist the legal system, and they can pander to people's fantasies. In the first category, they act for a client, who is often a solicitor in, for example, seeking evidence, tracing missing persons.

The second type of client is the crank or passionate obsessive. One man rang up recently to confide "I know I'm being followed", and to prove the point took a tortuous route to Loodoo from North Wales via Crewe.

And so an "observation" is made, and a report submitted. She has noticed, however, a difference between male and female attitudes to affairs of the heart. "The men simply want a divorce. The women want to know."

How do women fare as private detectives? "Some are shattered when they discover it's nothing like the media," she says, but adds that of a particular woman does have a propensity for such work, she will be very good at it. At the recent autumn forum of the Association of Private Investigators, one of the male representatives told her: "I always seed a woman out if it's going to be tricky. You don't get any bull from a woman."

Some days later I am allowed a much longer sit as private detective's mate, being sent out with one of the staff of Wendy Madagan of the much larger firm, B E Madagan and Co. There is no mystique in this efficiently-run organization. Here the "tracing" of missing persons involves no application of what Hercule Poirot was wont to call "grey matter". Instead they let their fingers do the walking.

Wendy has identified a number of advantages for women. Firstly there is the element of surprise. "Very few people expect a woman to serve a writ", she says, and claims that because of this she has been spared from rough treatment. A major point against the job for women,

BARRY FANTONI



"I've applied to be his interpreter - I could use the overtime"

however, is the need to work long and inconvenient hours and the general sleaziness of many of the venues.

Out on the road I am taught some of the tricks of the trade by one of her male staff. Always dress casually. Always ask for a person by his Christian name. Enjoy your drink: it may be necessary to lubricate some memories down at the local. My teacher has been a fisherman and a postman in his time. Now divorced, he admits that because of the job he has very little social life, and the work can be very frustrating. I see for myself how limited the job satisfaction can be. Three hours on the road and all we have done is confirm that our particular British Rail signman, must in fact be asleep at home.

As we part, he says he's off to have a drink with "my mate Ernie", a debtor from whom the company collects its dues each month. At this point the distinctions between hunter and hunted, between right and wrong, seemed to fade away.

Beware the classroom sneaks

by Caroline Cox and John Marks

The power of entrenched bureaucracies to ignore or to silence those who challenge their policies is most marked in totalitarian societies. Yet as Sir John Hoskyns has recently warned, democracies are similarly threatened when bureaucracy attempts to suppress criticism of inadequate but long-cherished policies, particularly when it abandons its scruples. A striking recent example is the use of "leaks" from the Department of Education and Science (DES) to discredit research by the National Council for Educational Standards (NCES).

The report, *Standards in English Schools*, had posed a serious challenge to the major thrust of education policy of the past 20 years - the move towards a universal system of comprehensive schools.

There followed a series of "leaks" reinforced by widespread and sustained press coverage, damaging both the research and the researchers. More than 30 press reports appeared in the space of a month.

Most were allegations based on the "leaks" that the research was "flawed" or "discredited". They mentioned the contents of an appraisal of the research made by officials within the DES. Yet the researchers were never allowed to see the "leaked" report, and so were unable to defend themselves.

Why did the NCES's original research give such offence that attempts were made to discredit it by such underhand means? It analysed the 1981 examination results for 350,000 pupils from more than 2,000 schools. The results showed that children's chances of getting good results - so vital to their future careers - vary dramatically from school to school and even between schools of the same type in different areas. Big differences were found between different Local Education Authorities (LEAs) and between different types of school.

Comprehensive schools had worse exam-

ination results than grammar and secondary modern schools taken together. Secondary modern schools did particularly well. In the vital core subject of English they outperformed all the schools in nearly a third of the 57 LEAs studied, even though secondary modern schools normally have relatively few pupils who would be expected to pass O-level examinations. Important differences were also found between departments within schools.

These findings increase the accountability of teachers by giving independent and external evidence about teaching and learning. They help parents to make better decisions when choosing schools for their children. They help the public find better-informed answers to questions about changes in schools - either locally in response to the fall in birth rate, or nationally in deciding overall education policies. Without adequate information both choice and policy are blind.

It can only have been the vital importance of the research findings - and the likelihood of similar studies each year to monitor trends - which led to such violations of the canons of scholarship, the obligations of office and accepted standards of behaviour.

What did the "leaks" point to as the main cause of criticism? They claimed that the sample was unrepresentative. This is not true. The DES confused the year in which the pupils entered school for the year in which they sat their examinations - a fundamental error which casts doubt on the whole DES appraisal.

It was also claimed that other measures of social class could be used. Quite right. We used the only relevant recent data published by the DES at the time the research was done. We are willing to incorporate other social class data into future analyses as soon as the DES makes this information available.

Lastly, it was contended that our analyses,

which give unadjusted examination results for schools of different types in different areas, are less useful than analyses involving correlation and multiple regression. This reflects a fundamental difference of approach. Regression analyses inevitably deal with adjusted data rather than actual examination results, and are notoriously difficult to set up and to interpret unambiguously. To pretend otherwise is to mislead and to mystify the non-specialist. We believe that the main emphasis should be on the actual results achieved by pupils, since it is by these real results that pupils will be judged by employers or colleagues.

Whatever the reason why "leaks" were resorted to, the campaign has been effective. The NCES Examination Results Project is about to close. Funds are not forthcoming from the DES, and because of the denial of any effective right of reply doubts have understandably been raised in the minds of potential independent donors.

The silencing of dissident voices has an ultimate significance which far exceeds the destruction of a unique data base, the discrediting of the findings and the denial of their importance for the future of education. It is proof that a campaign of leaks and smears can be more effective than open debate, and that anonymous bureaucrats who resort to such means can effectively silence those who challenge them. Without honest debate, democracy will not flourish.

That such a campaign should have emanated from a great department of state like the DES is a matter of public interest and concern. In 1976 Viscount Eccles, a former Secretary of State for Education, told the House of Lords: "You cannot trust that great department any longer... It is a very sad thing for an ex-minister to say." It seems that this is still true.

Baroness Cox and Dr Marks are honorary co-directors of the NCES Examination Results Project

How will the Grenada setback affect the Cubans?



Castro welcomes back Coban wounded from Grenada

Quiet Castro considers what to do now

Havana Yesterday Cuba celebrated *El Domingo Rojo* - Red Sunday - with the annual undertaking of a morning's extra work by more than 2,000,000 people, one fifth of the population. Bank clerks put in shifts from 8am to 2pm; dockers in Havana spent the morning unloading Russian freighters; workers in the sugar refineries repaired machinery in time for the coming harvest.

Red Sunday is an extension of the system which finds every Cuban working two Saturdays a month and many of them volunteering for extra duties in the evenings and at weekends. This year it has gained extra impetus from the events of the past fortnight, which have confirmed the majority of Cubans in their carefully nourished belief that only an energetic devotion to patriotic duties will keep the Yankee menace at bay.

"Let us transform into productivity the sadness and indignation inspired by the imperialist aggression," they were urged by the CTC, their workers' federation.

Not all the responses to the Grenada crisis are so straightforwardly resolved. Many people have spent a great deal of time during the past two weeks attempting to decipher the message in the lines round Fidel Castro's eyes.

What does it signify that genuinely virulent anti-American rhetoric, at both government and street levels, was sustained for only 24 hours after Castro's press conference the night after the invasion.

In official communiques, of course, the references to "the heroic resistance of our internationalist workers against the imperialist aggression" were dutifully main-

tained, but Castro's own performance, both at his press conference and later during his several journeys to greet the plane-loads of returning prisoners at José Martí airport, were marked by an unaccustomed reticence. His sobriety was certainly appropriate to the arrival of the wounded, but something more extrovert might have been expected on the other occasions from the man who made the revolution and who regularly held crowds a million strong in the palm of his hand for five or six hours while he recited statistics and taught them slogans.

It has not been a good time for him. While there are certainly moral gains to be enjoyed from the US action in Grenada, an enormous investment has been wiped away. Castro has lost whatever Grenada cost in terms of material and manpower; he has lost a good friend in Maurice Bishop, and he has lost a useful second power base at the other end of the Caribbean, a place at which "friends" from other Caribbean and Latin American countries could meet and a useful channel for funds and other aid to sympathetic movements.

As an internal strategy, this stands every chance of succeeding. Although, after 25 years, true revolutionary ardour has abated in many

Cuban breasts, what one western diplomat here called "the patriotic nerve" is still strong enough to act as a surrogate.

Externally, Castro can choose from among several responses. If he is looking for revenge, he may increase his support for the Salvadorean guerrillas or look for other movements to assist in the area, such as Colombia's M-19 (unlikely, since that country's president was such a helpful go-between in the repatriation of prisoners from Grenada) or the Bolivian leftists who have already, it is believed, received some training in Cuba. He might seek to exploit the new splits between various Caribbean countries, or he might apply to his Russian sponsors for action to make life difficult for the US in some more distant trouble spot.

The problem with such escalating responses - and here is where Castro's underplaying manner may be significant - is that Cuba wants to be seen as a responsible, mature member of the Latin American community; a difficult feat in the light of its continuing commitment to the spread of revolutionary socialism throughout the Third World. If, however, Castro is to persuade western nations to enter into the deals which would bring him hard currency and put the Cuban economy on a sounder basis, he must appear sensible and statesmanlike.

With the US indefinitely closed off from economic partnership, Cuba is looking for friends in the West and is particularly hopeful of establishing trading links with the socialist government in various parts of Europe. Spain has already responded; Mitterrand's France has yet to match up to Castro's initially high expectations. A better public image would help - and the general European outcry against President Reagan's invasion will have done no harm at all - but it is hard to see this material necessity taking precedence over Castro's overwhelming desire to free the rest of the Americas from US economic and political domination.

If it is indeed his destiny to become a second Bolivar, then the Cuban people will probably have to tighten their belts yet again.

Richard Williams

Why serenity must be restored at Sotheby's

The collection of arms and armour formed by a scholarly member of Sotheby's staff, the late John F. Hayward, was exhibited for sale in the galleries of his old employer earlier this week. Pointing to a flintlock pistol, a passing member of the staff commented: "That's the one Graham Llewellyn used when he tried to blow his brains out. Unfortunately he couldn't make it work." He went on to milk the flintlock joke mercilessly. "I don't know why he bothered to try the pistol. He hasn't got any brains anyway."

During the heat of the takeover battle for Sotheby's Graham Llewellyn, then chief executive of the company, was unwise enough to say that he would blow his brains out if the two American contenders, Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid, gained control. The emotional statement became public knowledge and earned him a censure from the takeover panel. He was supposed at the time to be making cool judgments as to where the shareholders' interests lay.

Although this is unfair, Llewellyn is by no means the only member of senior management to have aroused the ire of the staff. Julian Thompson, chairman of the UK and international company has also drawn fire. "Julian is a brilliant object man, but he's no good with people", is one comment. "With him it's just committees, committees, committees."

The past year has seen the sacking of senior experts, the demotion of others, prompting some staff to leave in disgust, and a smattering of pushy, less than scholarly, replacements taking charge of expert fields.

The story in New York is a similar one. John Marion, chairman of the US company, is blamed for the investment decisions which first put the group in the red, for tactlessly harsh remedies which undermined US confidence in the company and for preferring marketing cruises to scholarly cataloguing. There has been a significant outflow of senior staff in US in recent months.

Many of the criticisms that roll around the organization are, no doubt, unfair or exaggerated. They often reflect wounded sensibilities. What is clear is that morale within the company is desperately low.

But by heaven they frighten me

Increasingly defence experts are saying that the arms race is about politics and psychology, and not any longer about quantifiable military might or technical know-how. The rationale behind this lies in making sure that everybody concerned is sufficiently terrified to take no risks. Thus, alas, the state of constant fear is the price of our survival.

It is not a satisfactory long-term view of the human condition, though as a transitional stage - to the infancy, so to speak, of the nuclear age - it may be the only practical way of keeping the peace. The theory of deterrence, however, works only if everybody is totally convinced that nuclear war would mean utter devastation. And that is why I have always thought that the civil defence fantasy (just wrap yourself in a paper bag) is even more dangerous than the unilateralist fantasy (nakedness is our only defence).

What then is one to make of the story I heard a few days ago which I recount here with some fuzziness of detail out of respect to my informant, but essentially as I heard it from the horse's mouth? The horse in question is a member of a parish "nuclear defence committee" in a small village somewhere in the British Isles. The village lies, for civil defence purposes, within the purview of a good solid Conservative authority which takes such things seriously; it has appointed a vigorous ex-army type to co-ordinate plans, and this individual has gone about the county identifying in each parish good men and true who can be trusted to use their initiative in making sure that somebody, at least, is ready for the holocaust.

An appropriate chairman in this particular parish having been thus identified, he set about hand-picking other members of the committee. It was not done by the normal democratic methods, of course, but by extremely confidential cloak-and-dagger approaches - horse whippers at the far end of the bar in the village pub, a few muttered words in the splinny at dawn, and so on.

The committee, once convened, set about devising its emergency plans. First, a fortunately capacious air-raid shelter built for the Second World War and now derelict, was to be enlarged and strengthened, as far as possible in secret (though how that was to be done in a small village I am not clear). Second, it was to be well-stocked with food; since many of the committee members were farmers that was not very difficult.

Third (and here a war-film scriptwriter seems to have taken over), the committee realized it would have to defend the village - all safely bedded down in the reconverted bunker - against desperate and possibly armed marauders. Every member of the committee was

The aptly named Short Money

Gerald Kaufman

When I ran into him the other day, Jeff Rooker was carrying, not to say weighed down by, a massive bundle of documents. "The Oil Taxation Bill", he told me. The Labour MP for Perry Barr, Birmingham, had been assembling material relating to this new legislation, about which he will have to speak in the House of Commons on Wednesday. Until last week, Jeff Rooker was an Opposition front bench spokesman on social security. Now he has been appointed to the team shadowing Treasury ministers. The Oil Taxation Bill is his first assignment.

The Treasury minister responsible for this legislation has no doubt also been spending some time in preparation for Wednesday's debate. His private office will have collated background material for him. They will also have asked the appropriate group of civil servants to draft him a speech. If he wishes he can simply get up in the Commons and read out the speech, having previously done little more than look it through and study additional documentation in case an MP intervenes in his speech and asks a question. He can even get away with declining to give way to his interrupter, or with giving way and, if he does not know the answer to the question, promising to write to the member concerned with the requested information.

On Wednesday morning, if he has any doubts about any of the issues covered by the Bill, he can call into his large and well-equipped office, two or three minutes' walk away from the Palace of Westminster. Treasury officials who are some of the country's greatest experts on the subject. Immediately prior to the debate, in his conveniently situated office in the House of Commons building, he can ask for last-minute briefing. Right up to the moment he gets up to speak, he can send his parliamentary private secretary to the civil servants' box, on the floor of the chamber itself, and they will pass him any further information he needs.

All Jeff Rooker has is himself. He has to discover what relevant material to read. He has to mug it up, either at home, during a weekend when he will have multifarious constituency duties, or back in his poky little office in the Commons. He has to draft his own speech. He has to master the subject sufficiently to be able to cope with interventions from any other MPs, including the minister himself.

Jeff Rooker will do all this, and do it extraordinarily well, since he is more than a match for any member of the Government and a whole collection of civil servants into the bargain. However, the imbalance is massive between the minister's lavish support and the do-it-yourself

efforts of the Opposition spokesman. It may be thought that this is quite fair. After all, the minister is required to administer, to govern the country. All the Opposition representative has to do is to make a speech. Yet what that Opposition spokesman says is part of governing the country too. Together with the speeches of other MPs in the debate, his speech is an essential part of the democratic process of holding the government accountable for its actions, of making sure that ministers do not use their huge majority to get away with things too easily.

That is why the machinery of a shadow administration has grown up in recent years. It has not always been so. Although, in the first post-war Parliament, Churchill had a shadow cabinet, it was only nebulously organized, with front-benchers assigned to deal with legislation in a casual manner. These days the growth and complexity of government have obliged the principal opposition party to match the government almost person for person.

With oil taxation Bills of fiendish policy and information technology, specialization is inevitable and essential. However, the sheer toil in mastering such subjects can be enormous.

All members of Parliament, back bench as well as front bench, are inadequately serviced. The sums of money provided to enable them to do their constituency work and brief themselves for their parliamentary duties are grossly piddling. The minuscule staffs who work long hours for them - perhaps a secretary and a shared research worker - are insufficiently recompensed. Following an initiative from the Labour government in 1974, what is known as the Short Money (named after the then Leader of the House, Edward Short) is now allocated to help opposition parties. Though better than nothing, it too comes nowhere near providing sufficient funds for any of these parties to function efficiently. Government today is too big for an Opposition forced to operate on a shoe-string.

There will, fortunately, always be people like Jeff Rooker prepared to do the detailed work that their assignments entail. However, in failing to provide him and his counterparts with the necessary resources, the nation is treating the democratic process in a stingy and niggardly manner. The author is Labour MP for Manchester Gorton.

Anne Sofer

But by heaven they frighten me

Increasingly defence experts are saying that the arms race is about politics and psychology, and not any longer about quantifiable military might or technical know-how. The rationale behind this lies in making sure that everybody concerned is sufficiently terrified to take no risks. Thus, alas, the state of constant fear is the price of our survival.

It is not a satisfactory long-term view of the human condition, though as a transitional stage - to the infancy, so to speak, of the nuclear age - it may be the only practical way of keeping the peace. The theory of deterrence, however, works only if everybody is totally convinced that nuclear war would mean utter devastation. And that is why I have always thought that the civil defence fantasy (just wrap yourself in a paper bag) is even more dangerous than the unilateralist fantasy (nakedness is our only defence).

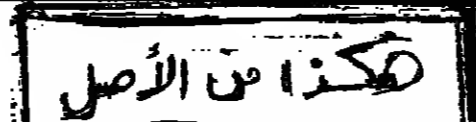
What then is one to make of the story I heard a few days ago which I recount here with some fuzziness of detail out of respect to my informant, but essentially as I heard it from the horse's mouth?

The horse in question is a member of a parish "nuclear defence committee" in a small village somewhere in the British Isles. The village lies, for civil defence purposes, within the purview of a good solid Conservative authority which takes such things seriously; it has appointed a vigorous ex-army type to co-ordinate plans, and this individual has gone about the county identifying in each parish good men and true who can be trusted to use their initiative in making sure that somebody, at least, is ready for the holocaust.

An appropriate chairman in this particular parish having been thus identified, he set about hand-picking other members of the committee. It was not done by the normal democratic methods, of course, but by extremely confidential cloak-and-dagger approaches - horse whippers at the far end of the bar in the village pub, a few muttered words in the splinny at dawn, and so on.

The committee, once convened, set about devising its emergency plans. First, a fortunately capacious air-raid shelter built for the Second World War and now derelict, was to be enlarged and strengthened, as far as possible in secret (though how that was to be done in a small village I am not clear). Second, it was to be well-stocked with food; since many of the committee members were farmers that was not very difficult.

Third (and here a war-film scriptwriter seems to have taken over), the committee realized it would have to defend the village - all safely bedded down in the reconverted bunker - against desperate and possibly armed marauders. Every member of the committee was





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CRISIS FOR ATHENS

The unprecedented gravity of the crisis in the European Community is the most convincing reason for believing that there will be a solution, and one that meets Britain's particular need. There has to be if the EEC is to survive, and the will for its survival exists in every member - state, conflicts of national interest notwithstanding. The crisis exists because the Community is running out of money. That is not hyperbole but fact. Available revenues no longer meet expenditure and the Community may not borrow to balance its books. The luxury of a public sector borrowing requirement is not open to it.

This week a further meeting in Athens of the Community's foreign and finance ministers will try to pave the way for a solution at the EEC's summit there in December. So far as Britain is concerned, the special problem of our own inequitable contribution to the Community's revenue is now subsumed in the larger crisis. The one cannot be solved without a solution to the other, and this provides the principal hope of settling the grievance which has soured Britain's relationships with its partners and kept alive the stultifying unpopularity of the EEC with British public opinion.

The Community is in financial crisis mainly because the present cost of the Common Agricultural Policy is more than the existing permitted maximum of the Community's own resources can cover. The surplus production of a number of heavily subsidized commodities continues to grow in excess of consumption, most notably milk and milk products, but also cereals and sugar. The cost of subsidizing Mediterranean products, particularly benefiting Italy and Greece, has risen from 6 per cent of the agricultural budget to 25 per cent. As surpluses grow and market prices fall, the difficulty of unloading the excess becomes greater; if it tries to do so, the EEC lowers prices against itself.

Agricultural spending is now rising by 30 to 40 per cent annually and the point is near at which the Community's permitted revenue will not suffice. The only way in which it could be raised is by permitting an increase of that part of it (60 per cent of total resources) which is contributed by member states on a calculation based on their VAT revenues. (The rest comes from agricultural levies and customs duties under the common external tariff.) The present permitted maximum is 1 per cent of a state's VAT revenue, and 0.99 per cent has already been reached. If the 1 per cent limit is reached next year it will be impossible to agree to the 1984 agricultural price increases unless the VAT ceiling is raised.

To increase the VAT revenue ceiling, however, is impossible without the agreement of the parliaments of all member states, which is Britain's opportunity. By digging her heels in, Mrs Thatcher has achieved substantial rebates in Britain's budget contributions in recent years and nearly £450m in 1983. But she has always insisted that what she wants is a permanent solution and that is now also the Germans' position since the higher our own rebates, the more their own heavy burden as the other paymaster to the Community increases. More generally, the question is asked in the Community what sense it makes to persist with profligate spending by the EEC at a time when increasing financial stringency is forced on each member domestically.

Mrs Thatcher was much criticized by some passionately committed Marketeers for her tactics in securing past rebates. They took her hard bargaining as a sign of needless belligerence, or of weak commitment to the Community. Neither interpretation was justified. What matters in negotiations is strength of will. Mrs Thatcher showed she had that over the rebates, and it is even more important now. She also has a strong hand to play since, without a solution to the general budgetary crisis, the Community will cease to function properly, and without British agreement no general solution is possible.

Talk of withholding some part of British contributions is, at present, beside the point. Only if there were back-tracking on the agreed 1983 budgetary rebate would that become a serious possibility. The European Parliament has just exercised its right to freeze a proportion of the agreed rebate to Britain pending a satisfactory outcome to the Athens summit in December. If the Parliament were so dissatisfied with the summit that it rejected part of the rebate as a means of putting pressure on the Council of Ministers, then the British Government might respond by withholding a proportion of contributions to offset the lost rebate.

Yet it is just as likely, if not more so, that if the European Parliament were dissatisfied it would show its muscle by rejecting the Budget altogether, in which event the Community would have to manage on provisional "one-twelfths" until a Budget was agreed. This would almost certainly precipitate a settlement of the general budgetary crisis by the Council. The same effect would no doubt be achieved if the Community were plunged into sudden crisis next year through finding itself short of funds because the 1 per cent VAT revenue ceiling had been reached. Either event would bring matters to a head and since it is in Britain's interest that they should be brought to a head quickly neither need be a cause of great distress.

In the end, the Government's strength lies in the simple fact that every other member state knows that there is no chance of the British Parliament's being asked to agree to an increase in the VAT element of "own resources" to the new ceiling of 1.4 per cent suggested by the Commission, except as part of a wider deal which puts Britain's own contributions on a fairer basis. Though there are large differences about how this should be done, there is at least one general acceptance, including, significantly, by the French, that whatever is done to meet the British and German problems must be by deductions from contributions and not merely by higher grants and subsidies.

This is itself a sign of significant change of attitude within virtually all the member states and of a new determination to reach a lasting agreement for the future financial arrangements of the Community. It may not be achieved at the Athens summit; a financial crisis may be needed to precipitate it. But a settlement is in everyone's interest. For lack of it, the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community has been held up and there is no serious possibility of tackling the growing dissatisfaction with the way in which the Community is working industrially and financially. So long as bickering over the nature of the annual budget continues, the growing usefulness of the Community as a concerted Euro-voice in international affairs is put at risk.

Perhaps most important of all, the continuing failure to find a solution to Britain's special dilemma exacerbates the unpopularity of the Community in this country and encourages unconstructive and unrealistic fantasies of withdrawal which only lead to misunderstanding of Britain's position. That is why firmness by Mrs Thatcher in pursuit of a lasting solution which finally settles Britain's grievance is the best service she can do the Community as well as her own country. The Government has shown itself to be alive to the fact that the Community is an evolving and not a static institution; the other members must be constructive too.

The meeting with Dr Garret FitzGerald at Downing Street today, the first set piece of its kind since Dr FitzGerald returned to power nearly a year ago, will be a low-key affair. The communiqué, even supposing that it is not already written, will give no encouragement to shout "breakthrough" and excuse no one who shouts "treachery".

The meeting will put the finishing touches to the already effected restoration of good relations between the two governments, after the rupture caused by Mr Haughey's interpretation of the imperatives of Irish neutrality in relation to the Falklands business. It also provides an occasion in front of the next round of Community negotiations for Dr FitzGerald to register the importance his country attaches to an expanding dairy industry and its abhorrence of the proposed milk quotas and superlevy; and for Mrs Thatcher to register the importance her country attaches to equitable and permanent redress of its grievance about its budgetary contribution. On the question of the North, which is the only reason that these meetings between the two prime ministers are regarded as having special significance, today's business is merely preparatory to next year's business.

Everything is hanging fire (republican terrorists excepted) until the confabulation of Ireland's nationalist parties that eschew violence, the Forum for a New Ireland, finishes and reports. It was to have been by the end of the year; it should be by the end of March. Dr FitzGerald will be eager to persuade Mrs Thatcher to interest herself in these proceedings. To that end he will impress on her the gravity with which Dublin regards the evidence of the alienation of the nationalist population of Northern Ireland from constitutional politics in the province, which may be read in the waxing of Sinn Fein and the waning of the SDLP.

The point at which Sinn Fein attracts more votes overall than

the SDLP, the advent of which must now be seen as a possibility, is widely seen in Dublin as heralding some kind of cataclysm, engulfing the North and even spilling into the South. That may be right, though when the old Nationalist party was in deep decline after the war and the Sinn Fein of those days scooped the votes, the pillars of the state were unshaken. Anyway, in Dublin they are counting on the Forum to give a new impetus to constitutional nationalism and rally the Northern nationalists to that standard once again. It is doubtless Dr FitzGerald's hope to bring Mrs Thatcher to see the situation in that light.

Revisionists within the Forum (they are to be found in the Fine Gael and Labour parties) are ready to try a new approach to the question of partition. They put on one side the familiar models of a unitary or federal all-Ireland republic and ask themselves: What do the people of Northern Ireland themselves want? Answer: Security and stability above all. How do they get it? By the mutual recognition and accommodation of the two identities or traditions that co-exist there. What does that involve? The presence there of emblems and principles of public authority with which each of the traditions can identify. How is that achieved? By some variation on the theme of joint sovereignty exercised from London and Dublin.

It is doubtful whether or how far Mr Haughey and his party will go along with that. Probably it will have to appear as one option among others, including more traditional formulations of the "national aspiration". But if that sort of approach were to be the slightest stiff to Ulster Unionists several stiff conditions would have to be met.

It would have to be wholly detached from old ideas of absorption. Although remaining open to an ultimate change in the juridical status of Northern Ireland by consent of its inhabi-

ants, it would have to be devoid of any implication to that effect, and of course of any implied timetable. That would entail a fundamental change in the stance and rhetoric of the Fianna Fail party as well as the present governing parties. It would require the removal from the Irish constitution of the clauses expressing a pretended jurisdiction over the six counties of Northern Ireland.

It could not rest upon "joint sovereignty" in any full meaning of that expression. Not only is that far beyond the range of Unionist consent, but it could not conceivably operate between states, the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom, which have such very different conceptions of their respective places in the world. The notion of joint sovereignty could be given no more than a strictly limited and functional value.

Even then, and supposing Dublin was still interested in the idea under those conditions, Unionists would need a lot of persuading that the scheme could deliver the other half of what it is supposed to deliver, namely satisfaction of the nationalist element in Northern Ireland sufficient to reconcile it to the institutions and authority of the state and sufficient to cause it to shut out revolutionary violence.

This is looking much farther down the road than either principal will be inclined to look today. Dr FitzGerald will argue that the political and economic health of Northern Ireland can only be restored by giving the Republic more standing in the matter. He will be reminded that the standing the Republic can be given in the matter is circumscribed by the requirement of the consent of the Unionist majority for any change in their constitutional position, a requirement he acknowledges without apparent reservation. If a passage can be found between those mutually restricting premises the prime ministers will no doubt be happy to have it explored.

STEPPING FORWARD WITH DUBLIN

The exclusive pursuit of one good object, apart from some other which should accompany it, ends not in excess of one and defect of the other, but in the decay and loss even of that which has been exclusively cared for.

W. R. EYRES, 27 Grove Terrace, NW5, October 29.

From Professor D. R. Myddelton
Sir, Gavyn Davies was wrong before about inflation and he's wrong again now. It is not steady at that level. Hence the Chancellor of the Exchequer's objective of zero inflation - boost money - is highly desirable.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. MYDDELTON,
Cranfield School of Management,
Cranfield,
Bedford,
October 29.

From Mr W. R. Eyles
Sir, Gavyn Davies (feature, October 29) is right to question the Chancellor's ultimate aim of price stability, the object all sublime which he will achieve in time.

It will not necessarily be achieved, however, by the loss of a further one and a quarter million jobs. Such jobs would almost certainly be lost mainly from the manufacturing sector of the economy and that would have medium-term inflationary, rather than disinflationary, implications.

But the common fallacy is surely to suppose that a particular rate of inflation, be it nil or 5 per cent, can be an overriding policy objective. Indeed, it is worth quoting John Stuart Mill on the infirmities and dangers of representative government:

The exclusive pursuit of one good object, apart from some other which should accompany it, ends not in excess of one and defect of the other, but in the decay and loss even of that which has been exclusively cared for.

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A cumulative inflation rate of 5 per cent a year is not "low". It creates uncertainty, invites damaging political intervention, and seriously distorts company accounts. Nor would the inflation rate be likely to remain steady at that level. Hence the Chancellor of the Exchequer's objective of zero inflation - boost money - is highly desirable.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. MYDDELTON,
Cranfield School of Management,
Cranfield,
Bedford,
October 29.

A little inflation

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Yours faithfully,
D. R. MYDDELTON,
Cranfield School of Management,
Cranfield,
Bedford,
October 29.

Classroom blind spot

From Mr Harry Hochfelder
Sir, I see that it has required a National Institute for Economic and Social Research study ("A German lesson for our schools", *The Times*, October 31) to find out that our education system is streets behind that of West Germany, a fact which has been evident to any casual observer for several decades. If the net had been cast a little wider the NIESR study could have also established that we lag behind the educational systems of most other advanced industrial countries, particularly Japan.

Over 2m of the adult population of Britain are illiterate. Moreover, we have until now provided vocational training only to a small minority of school leavers. Is it not quite obvious that there is bound to be a causal link between that and our low productivity and lack of competitiveness?

What puzzles me far more than the discovery of our educational shortcomings is how our leaders, the media and all the other parts of our establishment could have failed to spot it for such a long time. Could a study be commissioned to find out why? Is it insularity, conceit ("British is best"), the class structure or simply our genius in ignoring the obvious longer than everybody else?

Anne Sofer is wrong in trying to make "elitism" the culprit. We need a system which does not relegate any part of the nation's children to the scrapheap - the comprehensives still manage to do this fairly well if not better - but we need the elite just as much as the skilled and educated infrastructure.

We need a system which ensures that everybody is given every opportunity and incentive to develop to the limits of his or her potential.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY HOCHFELDER,
67 Woodhall Gate,
Pinner, Middlesex.

Beinn Eighe plans

From Mr Malcolm Murchison
Sir, I was interested to read the letter from Professor Harding (October 31) about the hydroelectric project at Loch Maree.

Professor Harding's letter left some things unsaid. The area was recently designated as a national scenic area, the nearest thing to Scotland to a national park, on account of the remarkable beauty of the mountain scenery. The views up the Grudie river towards the summit peaks of Beinn Eighe are justly famous as some of the most splendid in Scotland, yet the hydroelectric board plans to build a dam on the Grudie river itself and bulldoze a road up the valley beside it.

The board has freedom to investigate hydroelectric resources all over the north of Scotland. It knows perfectly well that there are other areas of less scenic value than those round Loch Maree.

Did it investigate the potentiality of such areas for water power before deciding to assess the viability of a hydroelectric scheme at Loch Maree? If it did, we would like to hear details. If it did not, we would like to know why.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM MURCHISON,
50 Old Elves, Durham.

Rate for the job

From the Chairman of the Audit Commission for Local Authorities in England and Wales
Sir, Your report, "Rich rewards for members of the cash curb quango" (November 3), that the Audit Commission is to pay its own staff up to twice the salaries paid in town halls and well above those in the Civil Service makes an attractive headline. It is, however, wrong.

The Audit Commission will be paying its employees no more and no less than is required for it to be able to attract and retain people of the calibre required to audit over £30bn of public expenditure.

For the record, I should like to take this opportunity to make it clear that:

- The salary scales for the commission's staff, to come into effect from next April, were based on the terms and conditions of service for comparable positions in local government and the accountancy profession, with whom we are of course competing for staff of the necessary quality. Any comparisons with the Civil Service pay levels need to take into account the following factors, conveniently ignored by Mr Walker: the Audit Commission will not be guaranteeing inflation-proof pensions; there is a contributory pension scheme, which will involve employees contributing at present 8 per cent of their salaries in 1984, to ensure that the pension scheme is properly funded; there are no automatic annual increments in pay, except at the most junior levels; there will be a significant performance-related element in the total remuneration.
- All those senior officers who have joined the commission from the private sector have taken substantial reductions in pay to join the commission; those directors who have joined us from local and central government have moved on the basis of no-gain and no-loss in their remuneration.
- Many auditors within the District

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SAS to the rescue of 'mini-states'?

From Sir Philip Goodhart, MP for Beckenham (Conservative)
Sir, In the course of the last twenty years, successive Governments in this country, both Labour and Conservative, have given full independence to nearly twenty mini-states - some with a population of less than 100,000 - who cannot make adequate provision for their own defence.

Three of these mini-states, Grenada, the Seychelles and Zanzibar, have already been hijacked by small bands of armed men, out much larger than the gang that carried out the great train robbery. In a fourth state, the Gambia, a semi-military coup by the paramilitary police two and a half years ago was checked by the fortuitous presence of a couple of SAS soldiers, followed by the massive intervention of the Senegalese army.

After the relief invasion of Grenada, your proposal (November 3) that the West should now "develop a coherent and multilateral approach to further 'rescues'" is certainly right, and the Foreign Secretary's preliminary proposals for such a coherent approach, made in the House of Commons on November 3, were rather more positive than you have yet acknowledged.

It seems probable that the heads of governments of our East Caribbean Commonwealth partners will now look to the United States for security guarantees. But our own forces have more experience of limited internal security operations than the Americans have. In particular, the SAS seem well suited for this sort of role. The extra cost to our defence budget should be minimal for what is needed is a mini-commitment to meet mini-threats to mini-states.

Of course there are political risks involved. We do not want to find ourselves committed to the defence of regimes which have become harsh or oppressive, but there could be a de facto understanding that any use of external security forces would be followed in a matter of weeks or months by the holding of free elections.

For many years there has been an agreed policy for dealing with airiners that have been hijacked. Now we need an agreed policy for dealing with mini-states that have been hijacked.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GOODHART,
House of Commons,
November 4.

Fair rents for agricultural tenancies

From the Editor of British Farmer and Stockbreeder
Sir, My old friend, Hugh Gardner (November 2), seeks evidence that the 25-year-old criteria by which arbitrators shall determine rent properly payable by tenant farmers have resulted in unfairly high rent levels. I fear retirement from a distinguished career in the Ministry of Agriculture may have left him out of touch with unpleasant realities.

The formation of a separate Tenant Farmers' Association two years ago, with the support of some well known and highly efficient farmers, was a direct result of rents (whether determined by arbitrators or settled in anticipation of such determinations) greater than a reasonably competent tenant could afford, while still leaving him with a fair return for his work, management and risk capital.

The rent formula which both Mr Gardner and a group of leading estate agents whose letter you published the previous day are defending was fundamentally defective in 1958 and remains so now. It was based on earlier legislation governing rent settlements for commercial premises where a free open market is a reality; if demand strengthens new commercial premises can be built to satisfy it. There was no need to worry about isolating and discounting scarcity value - as Parliament found it necessary to do when legislating in 1965 for the determination of fair rents for residential premises.

Even in 1958 supply and demand could not operate for farm tenancies. New farms were not being created; and a substantial number of existing ones were being amalgamated, with strong Government backing after 1967, into more viable units.

To base rents for sitting tenants on the assumption of a free market which has no substance in reality is bound to produce excessively high levels.

Mr Gardner argues that the introduction of a specific reference to the productive use of the land is unnecessary because it is already subsumed by the duty to take all relevant factors into account. If that is so, and both he and the land agents are contending that arbitrators already do take ample account of the productivity and the potential profitability of the farm, why all the fuss?

If it is not so, are the land agents (as distinct from their own professional body) which has supported the new formula) arguing that an arbitrator should ignore the productive value and base rents more firmly on a fictitious open market?

Yours sincerely,
MONTAGUE KEEN, Editor,
British Farmer and Stockbreeder,
1 Throley Way,
Sutton,
Surrey,
November 2.

Home truths on pensions policy

From Mr Stephan Schattmann
Sir, As a rule, ministers do not go out of their way to refer to trends in other EEC countries in support of their policies. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer appears to have started a new trend. Recently he referred to the delay of pension increases in Germany (and France too) as examples of retrenchment of social protection expenditure, adding that "here at home, too, hard choices will have to be faced".

Clearly, if a country as well off as Germany, we appear to be told, has to trim pensions Britain cannot run away from reality - to borrow the Prime Minister's phrase. Yet this is what the Chancellor seems to have done.

The delay in pension increases is not exactly hot news; it was announced a year ago. The increase due on January 1 was postponed for six months and has been paid since July 1. It is in fact the second time a German Government has taken such a step. The Social Democratic Liberal coalition did exactly the same in 1977.

Measured as a percentage of net earnings, the level of pensions is unlikely to have changed this year compared with 1982, when it was over 65 per cent. It would thus not be very much below the all-time peak of just over 66 per cent recorded in 1977. In this country the standard pension represents 22.9 per cent of manual earnings or 16.8 per cent of non-manual earnings. In cash terms and at current exchange rates Britain's standard pension of £32.85 compares with about £105 to £110 in the Federal Republic.

Whereas Mrs Thatcher and her ministers are determined to lower the fiscal burden, German Conservatives are far less dogmatic in this respect. When Chancellor Kohl came to power last year he cut the trade tax but increased VAT by 1 per cent and introduced a 5 per cent levy on higher incomes to stimulate capital formation, repayable after two years.

And earlier this year a DM5.5bn package was introduced to substantially reduce the current deficit in the pension account. This had been incurred in 1982 (after surpluses in 1980 and 1981) through a decline in contributions and a deliberate lowering of the contribution scale by 1/2 per cent to offset an increase in unemployment insurance to some extent. More than two-thirds of the package represents more contributions and the balance an adjustment in the calculation of the annual pension increase.

German Conservatives, it seems, have not yet wholly exercised Keynesian thinking.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHAN SCHATTMANN,
65c Wigmore Street, W1,
November 4.

Dual-key control

From Professor Neville G. Brown
Sir, Important though the sovereignty issue may be, there is a further strong argument in favour of the "dual-key" control of the 464 nuclear cruise missiles to be deployed in Britain or elsewhere in Nato Europe. It is that this genre of weapons is potentially dual-purpose. In other words, the simplicity, dexterity and accuracy of these "flying bombs" will commend them for pro-cursor attack and reconnaissance, especially as manned aircraft become more vulnerable in hostile air space.

Already, in fact, a consensus is emerging among Nato's military to the effect that several thousand ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCM) will in due course be needed (along with very many Pershings) for various non-ocular tasks. Indeed, a leading US analyst has spoken of 100,000 cruise missiles of one kind or another eventually being required for one purpose or another.

Needless to say, too many of the additional weapons will be similar to our own identical with those earmarked for nuclear delivery.

Surely, then, a firm distinction will have to be drawn between the management of those GLCMs that have been reserved for nuclear purposes and those which have not. Otherwise the prospects both for assured crisis control and for arms reduction dialogues could be seriously vitiated.

Yours sincerely,
NEVILLE G. BROWN,
The University of Birmingham,
Faculty of Commerce and Social Science,
PO Box 363,
Birmingham,
November 1.

Church and remarriage

From Mr and Mrs T. A. Davies
Sir, Your leader on "Repeatable marriage vows" (October 31) and much of the discussion on this subject seems to us to miss the main point. Marriage, according to the Prayer Book, involves a vow of sharing "until death do us part". This is marriage.

We are unable to see how the same vow can be repeated with a second partner while the first is still alive. Marriages, of course, do break down and a further form of partnership may well merit the blessing of the Church. But since any second ceremony cannot honestly include a second vow of permanence while the first is patently unfulfilled, it would seem illogical to speak of repeatable vows.

Such a ceremony is not marriage: some other name should be found.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY DAVIES,
KATHLEEN M. DAVIES,
Derrynean,
7 Maple Close,
Bishop's Stortford,
Hertfordshire,
November 2.

Rate for the job

From the Chairman of the Audit Commission for Local Authorities in England and Wales
Sir, Your report, "Rich rewards for members of the cash curb quango" (November 3), that the Audit Commission is to pay its own staff up to twice the salaries paid in town halls and well above those in the Civil Service makes an attractive headline. It is, however, wrong.

The Audit Commission will be paying its employees no more and no less than is required for it to be able to attract and retain people of the calibre required to audit over £30bn of public expenditure.

For the record, I should like to take this opportunity to make it clear that:

- The salary scales for the commission's staff, to come into effect from next April, were based on the terms and conditions of service for comparable positions in local government and the accountancy profession, with whom we are of course competing for staff of the necessary quality. Any comparisons with the Civil Service pay levels need to take into account the following factors, conveniently ignored by Mr Walker: the Audit Commission will not be guaranteeing inflation-proof pensions; there is a contributory pension scheme, which will involve employees contributing at present 8 per cent of their salaries in 1984, to ensure that the pension scheme is properly funded; there are no automatic annual increments in pay, except at the most junior levels; there will be a significant performance-related element in the total remuneration.
- All those senior officers who have joined the commission from the private sector have taken substantial reductions in pay to join the commission; those directors who have joined us from local and central government have moved on the basis of no-gain and no-loss in their remuneration.
- Many auditors within the District

The first in a series of public announcements.

The truth about Privatisising British Telecom.

The privatising of British Telecom has stirred up political controversy. Leaving the political issue aside, there is now an urgent need to clarify the points below in the interests of truth and the customer.

<p>Q. Will rural services be reduced? A. No. Our policy of service and improvement in rural areas is being, and will continue to be, vigorously pursued. In any case the new Telecommunications Licence to be granted by Parliament will guarantee them.</p>	<p>Q. Will residential phone charges shoot up? A. No. We shall continue our existing successful policy of price restraint. In addition, the Licence will provide a specific assurance for customers in this respect relating to increases in charges to the retail price index.</p>
<p>Q. Will emergency services be cut back? A. No. We are strongly committed to them. Their continuance – however unprofitable – is guaranteed by the Licence.</p>	<p>Q. Will telephone kiosks be phased out? A. No. Their provision is safeguarded even in unprofitable areas, except against strictly defined criteria in the Licence.</p>

This is the first time in British history that the provision of many telecommunications services will be required by law – a far stronger safeguard than has previously existed.

British Telecom is already one of the most technologically advanced telecommunications systems in the world. It has every intention of going on getting better and adapting to compete in the world market-place.

We shall always have the interests of you, our customer, at the forefront of our thinking.

WALL STREET PRICES & COMMENT THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Stock Exchange Prices Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 31. Dealings End, Nov 11. Contango Day, Nov 14. Settlement Day, Nov 21.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days. (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983 The World's Top Companies...

Main table of stock exchange prices, organized by sectors: BRITISH FUNDS, MEDICINES, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, DOLLAR STOCKS, OIL, PROPERTY, MISCELLANEOUS, UNLISTED SECURITIES.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Profit of £5m expected after Lucas losses

Lucas Industries publishes its results for the year to July 31 this morning with the market looking for pretax profits in the region of £5m, after last year's losses of £20m. There is concern, however, that despite the recovery from halfway losses of £5.2m the dividend may not be maintained.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Prices should hold steady

The markets will have to wait another week for up-to-date information on government finances. The monthly figures on central government borrowing, which were due on Wednesday, have been discontinued. Instead estimates of public sector borrowing (including town halls and state industries) are to be published each month instead of once a quarter, starting on November 16.

Continuation of stock exchange price table, including sections for OIL, PROPERTY, MISCELLANEOUS, UNLISTED SECURITIES, and PLANTATIONS.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially obscured, with text including 'The 1000' and 'Industri'.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Crown Agents sentenced but not yet beheaded

Senior managers of the Crown Agents, the 150 year-old organization which has been threatened by a sudden financial crisis, will today step up the campaign to save the organization with a direct appeal to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

into one of the fastest-growing sectors of corporate finance. The two banks believe they have winners. Hambros' director of foreign exchange, Mr John Haywood, said that, within five days of telling clients about the scheme at the beginning of last week, "We have had an extraordinarily large number of inquiries from corporate customers."

Daunting demand for banks' options

The foreign currency options schemes offered by Barclays and Hambros Banks are an attempt to counter American thrust

The cost of an option at Barclays is about 3 per cent of the contract. It will tailor contracts more to customers' individual needs, with the fee more competitively priced according to the currency chosen and the option period.

Doubts cast on industrial resilience

By Frances Williams Economics Correspondent There is now an excellent chance that the Government will deliver a stable financial framework for growth, but the feeble state of manufacturing industry may impair the ability of the economy to take advantage of it, according to Mr Walter Eltis, of Oxford University.

Vatican-Calvi link splits inquiry

The commission set up by the Italian Government and the Vatican to investigate the bank's involvement in the collapse of the late Signor Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano has failed to produce an agreed report, John Earle writes from Rome.

Cutback plan alarms UK tour operators

Urgent talks are due to start this week between officials of the Spanish Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism and key British tour operators alarmed at a Spanish plan to slash Britain's share of the air charter market in Spain.

Committee shortlist 16 uncontroversial motions

Secret CBI meeting axes anti-Thatcher resolutions

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry denied yesterday on the eve of the organization's seventh annual conference that resolutions criticizing the Government's economic and industrial policies had been deliberately axed from the agenda.



Sir Campbell Fraser (left) denies censoring resolutions at the weekend meeting chaired by Sir John Greenborough (right).

maintains that the organization is non-party political. At the CBI annual dinner this year, Sir Campbell annoyed some members by openly stating to the Prime Minister, the chief guest, that she deserved and needed a second term in office.

But many of the chosen resolutions are little more than opening statements for debate. The all-important one on the British economy reads: "This conference, recognizing that lower inflation does not automatically produce higher growth, calls upon government to adopt such flexible policies as may be necessary to ensure sustained growth."

Whittall to chair pub video group

By Andrew Cornelius Mr Astley Whittall, chairman of Ransomes Sims & Jeffries and B.S.G. International, has been appointed non-executive chairman of London and Liverpool Trust, the troubled pub video and photocopy leasing group.

Opec trade threat on North Sea output

Britain will be invited by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to formalize its North Sea oil production within the Opec quota system. The move is an attempt to head off a potential trade war between Britain and the oil-rich Middle Eastern countries.

Table titled 'Opec Output' showing millions barrels per day for various countries (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Nigeria, Iraq, Others, Total) for the years 1982 and 1983.

Wakefield takeover doubts grow

By Our Commercial Editor There appears to be a growing possibility that the deal between the Hogg Robinson travel agency chain which wants to take over Wakefield Fortune, its keen competitor, may founder.

EEC asked for clearer pub rules

By Our Financial Staff The European Commission is under new pressure to clarify rules aimed at giving more buying freedom to tenants of public houses tied to brewers from the beginning of next year.

Inflation hits Brazil debts deal

From Patrick Knight Sao Paulo With this year's inflation rate likely to be 50 percentage points above that forecast in Brazil's letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund, agreed in September, but still to be ratified by the board, the central bank president Senor Celso Pastore is having a difficult time with IMF officials in Washington.

Swire Pacific Limited

Interim Dividends for 1983 - Scrip Dividends

Advertisement for Swire Pacific Limited detailing interim dividends for 1983, scrip dividends, and company information. Includes a table for scrip dividends and contact details for John Swire & Sons (H.K.) Limited.

Offshore and International Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Current Yield, and other financial metrics. Includes various international and offshore investment funds.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Table listing fixed-interest stocks with columns for Stock Name, Par Value, Current Yield, and other details.

New Zealand's youngsters almost made to pay for their inexperience

By David Hands Rugby Correspondent

London Division..... 15 New Zealanders..... 18

The inexperience of the young New Zealand forwards showed in the first half of their scrum at Twickenham on Saturday, yet they won. They dominated completely in the third quarter of the game, as they have so often this year against British sides. They showed themselves capable of varying their style at need. Victory by a goal and four penalty goals to five penalties, though hardly handsome, was deserved.

RUGBY UNION: A SCRAPPY ILL-TEMPERED SPECTACLE AT TWICKENHAM

Wilson (left), the All Blacks captain, evades two challenges (photograph: Chris Cole)



Wilson (left), the All Blacks captain, evades two challenges (photograph: Chris Cole)

Both the full backs, Stringer and Crowley, kicked three penalties in the first half. Stringer missed with a fourth, his easiest of the half, just before the interval and Crowley missed in the remaining time when he converted a scrum penalty. The New Zealand try was one of the few moments of genuine football. Old picked up at a scrum and launched Kirk on a blindside break 40 metres out. Smith came off his wing inside Kirk. Shaw battered his way forward and Sheldford on his

Scots are to replace three men

Scotland have been forced to make three changes in their side to meet New Zealand at Murrayfield next Saturday because of injuries to David Leslie, Keith Robertson and Steve Munro, Ian Mackenzie writes.

Leslie at Gala cut his knee while playing for the South of Scotland against the All Blacks 10 days ago but returned to the field after treatment, and had hoped to be fit for the international. But at yesterday's second training in Edinburgh it was discovered that his wound had turned septic, and his place will be taken by Beattie, of Glasgow Academicals, the British Lion who found it impossible to command an original place in the side.

Robertson, of Melrose who has been troubled with recurring injury problems sprang a collar bone in his club's National League fixture with Boroughmuir at the weekend. It is thought to be an old injury and Robertson will have a special examination by David Mackenzie, the Scottish Rugby Union's surgeon, in Edinburgh on Wednesday. He has been replaced by Euan Kennedy, the Watsonian who captained Edinburgh in the New Zealand's opening fixture on the present tour. It will be Kennedy's first full cap although he has played for Scotland 'B'. He will partner his more experienced mate David Johnston in the centre.

Finally Munro, of Ayr, who was due to make a return to the international scene after an absence of two years, pulled a hamstring against Haverhill on Saturday and had no alternative yesterday but to call off. His absence means that Jim Pollock (Gosforth) will gain his third cap. He will be the second Anglo-Scot in the side after the inclusion of Bill Cunningham (Harrogate).

Jan Paxton, of Selkirk, concussed in the South v All Blacks game, and Tom Smith, who has been knocked unconscious against Kelso on Saturday, both reported fit yesterday and took part in a full scale practice match lasting almost 80 minutes when the Scottish side had a tough session against local select. The only player missing was Hawick's Colin Deane, one of whose children is ill. White (Gala) and Gordon (London Scottish) are the two new replacements.

Changing guard at the back

The Swansea full back, Mark Wyatt has withdrawn from the Wales party which plays Romania in Bucharest next Saturday. He has suffered a recurrence of an ankle injury, which was sustained in training. Wyatt's place goes to Gwyn Evans, of Maesteg, whom Wyatt himself replaced when Evans was injured last season.

Mitchell try keeps Gala in the hunt

By Iain Mackenzie Kelso 10 Gala 6

Gala had not won the National League match at Kelso's Poynder Park since 1979, and until the whistle blew for the last time in Saturday's fixture they were by no means certain to improve that position. Only a try by Bruce Mitchell separated the sides at the end of an uninspiring encounter.

Kelso were defending their unbeaten record in the league, Gala, already overpowered by Hawick, had to win to retain a serious interest in holding on to their title. Gala adopted their familiar style of keeping the ball tight and letting it out in the backfield. However, there was no other move, which made sense.

As always, watching this 'was' tedious, the more so as with very few exceptions Scottish forwards have neither the mobility nor the training to support their own men, to contrast to New Zealand forward play. The ball was buried all too often, and every time a forward tried to feed their backs, the Gala would have found difficulties.

Faxton and Gerrard on the flanks took advantage of Leslie's absence to plunder as much as it was possible and it was left to the veteran Berthinescu to mop up for Gala. Colin Flannigan, Scotland's leading points scorer last season with more than 500 to his credit, kicked two penalty goals for Kelso, including one from 55 metres, but Dods' unhappy form so far this season continued. He was successful with only one kick and eventually gave way to Bryson, who kicked the second penalty goal in his first attempt. Dods' loss of confidence is causing worry both at Netherdale and Murrayfield.

Hawick appeared to have fewer inhibitions. They travelled to the seaside resort of Ayr on Jockie busines for the first time on Nov. 3-4. There were four tries divided among Murray, Douglas, Deans and Oliver. Class converted three and kicked four penalty goals. The margin was enough to edge Hawick to the top of the table ahead of Stewart-Melville FF on points differential, although the Edinburgh side also won comfortably, beating Kilmarnock 33-7 despite having to play the second half with 14 men following an injury.

Selkirk, the other club with a 100% record, beat Haddington 38-7.

EUROBOND PRICES table with columns for Bond Name, Price, and Yield.

Table listing convertible loans with columns for Loan Name, Price, and Yield.

Interim Statement for British Airways. A SUCCESSFUL HALF-YEAR. The Board of British Airways announce the unaudited results for the six months ended 30 September 1983 as follows:

Table showing financial results for British Airways, comparing 6 months ended 30 September 1983 and 1982, and Year ended 31 March 1983 and 1982.

The figures shown for the periods of six months ended 30 September 1982 and 1983 have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies used in the production of the accounts of British Airways Board and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 March 1983 except that the result for the period April to September 1983 takes account of the new accounting standard (SSAP 20) for foreign currency borrowings.

Wallaby flop

Perpignan. The Australians suffered their first defeat of their Rugby Union tour of Italy and France when they lost 15-9 to a French XV here today (Reuter reports). Only a converted try by Wallaby saved the Australians from a more humiliating defeat.

Cambridge keep the losing habit

By Bryan Siles London Scottish 18 Cambridge University 19

Cambridge University have picked up an irritating habit of taking the lead and then letting their opponents off the hook. They did it again on Saturday and it is a trait they will wish to correct if they take the field again at Twickenham on December 6.

That apart, there is much to admire about this Cambridge side, particularly in the pack. Without two key forwards and with a back division ravaged by injury, they had Scottish in disarray with some enterprising play, and they were beaten only by a late penalty, going down by one goal, three penalty goals and one try to two goals and two penalty goals.

Their captain, Ellison, leads with bravura as he grooms a bold set of forwards into a compact unit. They had a handy try in the first half, but the ball in the scrum but at the same time on the ball up more speedily. They proved that they could handle a scrum, and particularly deft move produced a scrum try from Ellison and set up a mouthful Scottish lament that was relieved only when King kicked a penalty goal in the dying minutes to snatch victory.

King was a prolific character. He missed with five penalties and one conversion attempt. Cambridge's over-eager forwards even pressed him with a penalty chance as early as the eighth minute - perhaps to an attempt to allow their opponents to score first and break their unhappy sequence - but King rattled the crossbar with the first of his penalties.

The Scots must have despaired of gaining the points their greater experience should have brought. With King so often off target, they gave their full back a crack at a scrum try in the first half. He seemed to have caught the malaise too however, missing with two penalty attempts but at least adding the points to try.

The callus led at half-time by one point. Their centre Bruce-Lockhart went over for a try after Grant came into the line. King missed the conversion but collected two penalty goals in reply to two from Andrew.

Bath great with Adams there

By Gerald Davies Newbridge 12 Bath 22

In beating Newbridge by a goal, a try, three penalties and a dropped goal to a goal, a penalty and a drop goal, Bath demonstrated none of the indignities which brought them 11 tries against Neath a week ago. A trip across the border made them more wary and pragmatic, though they were entirely competent.

They were good value and showed that throughout their team from No 16 - they are still a bit shy and superstitious of their centre wearing No 13 - they are a strong combination which ever style of game they choose to play.

They deservedly won and had their hooker, Adams, not gone off just after half-time it could well have been by more. With Nick Adams coming on, the team mood to go to prop, their restructured pack never looked confident thereafter in the scrums.

But the game was elsewhere. Hakin, the Irish lock, so dominated the lineout that the Newbridge supporters were left to rue the Welsh selectors' decision of naming the other Horton on Friday. It deprived their team of the services of Terry Shaw in the second row, who has been chosen to play against Romania next Saturday.

With more than their share of pinpoints, Adams was the star of the show. He kicked a try, a penalty and a drop goal, and was the only player to score in both halves. He was also the only player to score in both halves.

It was from a couple of those up-and-downs that Bath took two early scores came. Bow was to trouble and could not gather properly so that from the resultant scrum Adams, dropped a goal. For the other Horton, Shaw was the star, chased and when Phillips failed to

West Hartlepool are a real handful, especially at home, but Pollock scored the only try of a hard contest for Gosforth who won 13-9. Gosforth's other points resulted from a scrum try in the first half. The home side's points came from three penalties by Boyd. Gosforth were helped to victory by the former English scrum half, Young, who though now firmly in the veteran class, does not play like it.

There were no surprises at Brockslands, however, where Sale and Harrogate were the two victors. Sale won by a goal, a try and a penalty to a try, a dropped goal and a penalty (27-10) despite playing poorly. Harrogate lost No 8 Boyle with a rib injury after only 12 minutes and were thoroughly outplayed in the set pieces.

Well into the game's final quarter

Robinson's birthday break

New Zealand have announced a team of near-international strength for the game against the Midlands division at Leicester tomorrow evening, though it does not include Robinson, the lock who marked his twenty-seventh birthday on Saturday by injuring a leg which required a precautionary X-ray test yesterday. David Hands writes.

Robinson was to have played at Leicester but Jimmy Brad (damaged heel) on the sidelines, with Old, more used to duty in the back row, playing lock. Pokene returns after missing two games through a sore shoulder and the team as a whole hope to have got over the dysentery which affected several of them during the 24 hours preceding the game against London.

TEAM: R. Dawson, S. Wilson, S. Pollock, M. Taylor, S. Smith, S. Martin, A. Dore, S. McGee, J. Ford, M. Davis, M. Shaw, A. Anderson, G. Old, J. Shaw, G. Brink, A. Robinson, F. Shillington, G. Old. Referee: T. E. Allen (Swansea).

father, Horton popped up to steal the ball from under other Newbridge noses to score under the post. Ralston converted this as well as kicking another penalty. Between Paul Turner kicked a penalty for the Newbridge side.

But at this stage there was little that the home team could do. From another drop goal, Horton, from Hakin the ball went along the three-quarter line. Halliday was missed out, Martin came in from full back and Simmonds cantered for the try to make it 16-3.

After half-time a solid accumulation by Newbridge forced the visitors' back. Short picked up to force his way over in the corner. The conversion was superbly timed on the touchline by Turner. Once Adams went off, Bath never looked so confident again and the game gradually deteriorated to the falling light. The kickers still managed to keep their eye to so that Ralston kicked two more penalties and Turner dropped a goal for Newbridge.

NEWBRIDGE: W. Bow, A. Gossain, I. Gough, D. Gough, C. Phillips, R. Turner, G. Old, G. Hakin, P. Robinson, R. Cripps, F. Jones, A. Shaw, G. Harris, S. Grimes, M. Short. BATH: G. Wainwright, J. Ralston, R. C. Hakin, P. Simmonds, A. Horton, R. Old, G. Old, G. Brink, A. Robinson, F. Shillington, G. Old, J. Shaw, G. Brink, A. Robinson, F. Shillington, G. Old. Referee: R. O. P. Jones (Swansea).

Sale's problems stemmed from the fact that the two early scores came from the fly-half, and their centres, Bond and Stanfield, generally refused to do the simple things fast and well, and only when full-back Lowdon came into the line did it seem to function crisply.

Syddall two, Tipping two and Jentson scored Sale's tries; Lowdon kicked a penalty and two conversions. Taylor scored Harrogate's try, following a neat break and diagonal chip by Squires. Simmonds, with an excellent drop goal, and Bow, with a penalty, were Harrogate's other scorers.

Table listing various rugby matches and results, including County championship, Club matches, and Northern division.

Waterloo meet their Liverpool

By Michael Stevenson Liverpool won Saturday's keenly-unawaited derby against the previously unbeaten Waterloo by a goal and three penalties to three penalties (15-9).

Waterloo's powerful pack dominated the first half, but the score was level at the interval. The game's only try was scored for Liverpool in the second half by the ebullient Buckton, who ran a tap penalty from an eminently kickable position. His try was converted by Killen, who also kicked three penalties. Waterloo's three penalties came from Cotter.

More than a little shell-shocked following their crushing defeat by Liverpool the previous week, Otley salvaged self-respect with a good victory (16-4) over Hyde. But Gosforth proved too strong for West Hartlepool, who themselves had surprised the northern champions, Sale, to a recent merit match.

West Hartlepool are a real handful, especially at home, but Pollock scored the only try of a hard contest for Gosforth who won 13-9. Gosforth's other points resulted from a scrum try in the first half. The home side's points came from three penalties by Boyd. Gosforth were helped to victory by the former English scrum half, Young, who though now firmly in the veteran class, does not play like it.

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Well into the game's final quarter

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TENNIS



British girls are no match

Williamsburg, Virginia (Reuter) - Great Britain had no answer to the power of Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver as the United States completed their 6-1 victory in the Wimbledon Cup yesterday.

Miss Shriver won the first 10 games to crush an injured Sue Barker 6-0, 6-1 in 40 minutes in the Wimbledon Cup yesterday.

The two Americans then paired up to overwhelm the makeshift pair of Miss Durie and Annabel Croft 6-2, 6-1.

The Americans now lead 45-10 in the 60-year-old competition that was suspended in the war years 1940-45.

The winning team of Mrs Navratilova, Miss Shriver, Kathy Rinaldi, Candy Reynolds and Paula Smith split \$67,000.

The British team of Virginia Wade, Miss Durie, Miss Hobbs, Miss Barker and Miss Croft divided \$33,000.

The final day's attendance of 5,172, including the Duchess of Gloucester, at the William and Mary Hall at the College of William and Mary, raised the total attendance for the three-day event to 11,843.

In earlier matches Miss Shriver had beaten Miss Durie 6-3, 6-2 to avenge her defeat by Britain's top player, at the French Open in May and at Brighton, two weeks ago. The British team had been confident that their girl would win again, but it was not to be.

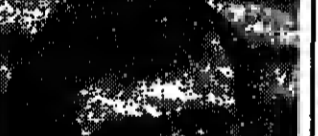
Britain's only victory in the first doubles in which Miss Wade and Miss Barker defeated Miss Smith and Miss Reynolds 7-5, 3-6, 6-1, merely delayed their ultimate defeat.

Jimmy Connors and Chris Lloyd, former fiances who were playing together as doubles partners for the first time in nine years, defeated Butch Walts and Betty Nagelsen 7-6, 6-2 to reach the world mixed doubles championship. They will play Roscoe Tanner and Andrea Jaeger for the \$100,000 first prize.

Tanner and Miss Jaeger beat Iie Nastase and Hana Mandlikova 3-6, 7-5, 7-5 in the other semi-final, which became heated after Nastase narrowly missed hitting Miss Jaeger with an overhead smash which clipped her on the ankle with a snapper smash in the next game. Tanner and Nastase exchanged words.

"If Nastase had let us remain calm, they probably would have beaten us badly", Tanner said. "But once all that started, our game seemed to pick up a bit."

MOTOR RACING



Reutemann: difficult decision

Paris (Reuter) - The retired grand prix racing driver, Carlos Reutemann, is in France for talks with Ligier and may resume his formula one career with the French team, according to the newspaper L'Equipe.

Reutemann returning?

"I want to find out first how hard work on the new car is going," Reutemann said. "A good motor, a good chassis, good tyres, a qualified engineer and a team of competent mechanics - these are my criteria for deciding whether or not to get back into the formula one circuit." He said "I admit it is a difficult decision."

Reutemann retired from racing after pulling out of the Brazilian Grand Prix, following a collision in March last year. He began in formula one with Brabham in 1972 and later signed with Williams. L'Equipe said John Watson, of Britain, who was dismissed by the McLaren team last month, would be the most likely candidate to lead the Ligier team if Reutemann decided the position.

CRICKET

Zaheer and Javed must stiffen resolve

Perth (AFP) - The Pakistanis were in a precarious position against Western Australia at the end of the third day of their four-day match at the WA ground today. They were 52 for three in their second innings, leading by only 33 runs after trailing by 59 on the first innings.

When the match resumes today Pakistan will look to the fourth wicket pair of Zaheer Abbas and Javed Miandad for some resolute batting to stave off the threat of a demoralising defeat just four days before the start of the first Test against Australia on the same ground.

Pakistan began their second innings poorly when their prolific opener Mudasar Nazar was dismissed by Lillee for two, his first failure of the tour. Mudasar shared to keep the second ball of Lillee's opening over but glided the ball into the hands of the Test Wicketkeeper Marsh. In earlier first class matches he had taken 104, 28 out of 93, 71 and 113 (in the first innings of the current game) and still has an average of 82.20.

The second wicket pair, Mohsin Khan and Qasim Omar promised to re-establish the innings and has put on 54 in 73 minutes when Omar was out. He played across for 23, while Khan took 11 runs in 33 minutes in areas - Pakistan could not afford to lose another wicket before the close of play, but with half-an-hour left Mohsin Khan fell to the fast-medium bowler Shaun Graf, being superbly caught at third slip by the giving Greg Sheppard. Mohsin scored 36 in 104 minutes and hit four fours.

Earlier Western Australia had made 349 in their first innings, adding 166 for the loss of the last six wickets. The most successful batsman was Zaheer Naqash, who finished with a well-deserved 4 for 30 from 25.3 overs. An encouraging display also came from the off spinner Mohammad Nazir, who took three wickets for the lunch session to finish with 3 for 34 from 16 overs.

WEST INDIES First Innings: 1. M. Haynes c G Singh b Singh 24; 2. P. Richards c Marsh b Singh 24; 3. H. Gomes c Singh b Sharma 41; 4. J. Garner c Marsh b Singh 47; 5. C. Lloyd c Kulkarni b M Singh 38; 6. M. A. Roberts c Marsh b M Singh 38; 7. R. A. Harper c Marsh b M Singh 17; 8. A. E. Roberts c Marsh b M Singh 12; 9. W. Davis not out 4; 10. S. Edwards b M Singh 26.

Second Innings: 1. M. Haynes c Marsh b Singh 26; 2. P. Richards c Marsh b Sharma 24; 3. H. Gomes not out 6; 4. J. Garner not out 1.

Total (two days) 60. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-43, 2-60. BOWLING TO DATE: Chohan Sharma, 5-0-32; Mervin Singh, 7-0-27; Mervin Singh, 4-1-11.

PRESIDENT'S XI: 1. P. Roy, 2. B. Singh, 3. N. Singh, 4. S. Kumar, 5. P. Yadav, 6. S. Kumar, 7. S. Kumar, 8. S. Kumar, 9. S. Kumar, 10. S. Kumar, 11. S. Kumar, 12. S. Kumar, 13. S. Kumar, 14. S. Kumar, 15. S. Kumar, 16. S. Kumar, 17. S. Kumar, 18. S. Kumar, 19. S. Kumar, 20. S. Kumar.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-58, 2-58, 3-58, 4-103, 5-103, 6-104, 7-108, 8-108, 9-108, 10-108, 11-108, 12-108, 13-108, 14-108, 15-108, 16-108, 17-108, 18-108, 19-108, 20-108.

BOWLING: Roberts, 20-0-25-2; Durrant, 14-2-4-11; Durrant, 14-2-4-11; Durrant, 14-2-4-11; Durrant, 14-2-4-11; Durrant, 14-2-4-11; Durrant, 14-2-4-11; Durrant, 14-2-4-11; Durrant, 14-2-4-11; Durrant, 14-2-4-11; Durrant, 14-2-4-11.

WEST INDIES First Innings: 1. M. Haynes c G Singh b Singh 24; 2. P. Richards c Marsh b Singh 24; 3. H. Gomes c Singh b Sharma 41; 4. J. Garner c Marsh b Singh 47; 5. C. Lloyd c Kulkarni b M Singh 38; 6. M. A. Roberts c Marsh b M Singh 38; 7. R. A. Harper c Marsh b M Singh 17; 8. A. E. Roberts c Marsh b M Singh 12; 9. W. Davis not out 4; 10. S. Edwards b M Singh 26.

Second Innings: 1. M. Haynes c Marsh b Singh 26; 2. P. Richards c Marsh b Sharma 24; 3. H. Gomes not out 6; 4. J. Garner not out 1.

Total (two days) 60. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-43, 2-60. BOWLING TO DATE: Chohan Sharma, 5-0-32; Mervin Singh, 7-0-27; Mervin Singh, 4-1-11.

PRESIDENT'S XI: 1. P. Roy, 2. B. Singh, 3. N. Singh, 4. S. Kumar, 5. P. Yadav, 6. S. Kumar, 7. S. Kumar, 8. S. Kumar, 9. S. Kumar, 10. S. Kumar, 11. S. Kumar, 12. S. Kumar, 13. S. Kumar, 14. S. Kumar, 15. S. Kumar, 16. S. Kumar, 17. S. Kumar, 18. S. Kumar, 19. S. Kumar, 20. S. Kumar.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-58, 2-58, 3-58, 4-103, 5-103, 6-104, 7-108, 8-108, 9-108, 10-108, 11-108, 12-108, 13-108, 14-108, 15-108, 16-108, 17-108, 18-108, 19-108, 20-108.

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Imported duty impasse

The Cricketers' Association and the Test and County Cricket Board are in dispute over the restriction of overseas players in the domestic game. Both bodies agree to a pruning of foreign imports to one per county. But they differ as to how it should happen.

The executive committee of the Cricketers' Association and the Test and County Cricket Board, have set a deadline for the reduction - the end of the 1985 season.

The players' union want a more gradual process of elimination. This issue is likely to provide the major discussion point at Wednesday's special meeting of the TCCB at Lord's. Five years ago, the TCCB and the association set out the decline in their number, has not been rapidly enough for the counties, who believe that an unfair

balance exists between sides who can field two imported internationals to their one. The TCCB are opposed to the 1985 reduction, but the Association are against "retro" specific legislation and still support their original idea of a gradual erosion of overseas numbers.

The board are making Somerset insurance from their plan for one year because the West Indian players, Viv Richards and Joel Garner are contracted until the end of the 1986 season. But Gloucestershire and Glamorgan feel this is unfair.

Warwickshire want a loyalty element brought into the issue. They claim an allegiance to both their long-serving Avon Kallisbarra, the West Indian batsman, and the South Africa all-rounder, Anton Ferrel. They say that if an overseas player has served 12 years or more with a county he should be excluded from the restriction.

ATHLETICS AAA in hesitant mood protesting that this sport entertainment should be considered as recreation and not a business. A government that has taken £75,000 in the last two years.

Half of last year's £85,000 profit went in corporation tax, and John Farrell, the A.A. treasurer, said: "Other sports are screaming out at the excessive tax burden. Next week I will meet our accountants to discuss the situation."

However the main body of Saturday's meeting reminded the top table that the AAA is an organisation of men's athletic clubs in England. The general committee's new registration scheme for individuals does not have the clubs' approval even though it has already attracted 26,000 members including several women.

WEEKEND RACING RESULTS Doncaster 12.45 Round (11-12) 2. Meadowbrook (11-11) 3. Jameson (11-11) 4. Country Charm (11-11) 5. Goshawk (11-11) 6. NRC Sunok, Missy Halo, Hazel Bush, 1.45 1. Jabara (11-11) 2. Track Deal (12-12) 3. Silver Ticker (10-10) 4. Paramount (10-10) 5. Bolt Pariah 10-10

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MALAYSIA New Straits Times Business Times

IMMEDIATE HELP AVAILABLE

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

FLIGHT BARGAINS

AIRLINK

BRITISH PIANO GOING FOR A SONG

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

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